



# SATURDAY NIGHT



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WHILE"

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 10, 1928

GENERAL SECTION  
1 to 16

WOMEN'S SECTION  
17 to 28

FINANCIAL SECTION  
29 to 40

This Week:- *Newsprint Down to "Hard Pan"—The Federal Charter Abuse—Coal, Steel and the Tariff—Tradition and Canadian Art—Problem of Reparations*

## The FRONT PAGE

### Weird Tales About Liquor in Ontario

Since Government Control of the liquor traffic became an issue in the United States Presidential election campaign, many weird tales about booze in the various provinces of Canada are being circulated. American visitors of the prohibition stripe seem much more successful in discovering bootleggers than residents of Canada. There is for instance an individual named W. H. F. Tenny of Potsdam, N. Y., who claims to have spent much of his time with the Canadian Chataqua, in what capacity he does not state. According to a letter Mr. Tenny has written to the New York "Herald Tribune" this poor chap seems to have been pursued by bootleggers with a ruthlessness that would draw tears from a brass monkey. He says that there is a region north of London, Ont. still under prohibition where bootleg liquor obtained from the Ontario Government dispensary at the Western Ontario city is "cut" and sold on every hand. Incidentally Mr. Tenny does not realize that he is supporting the contention that wherever there is prohibition the bootlegger will arise. Nevertheless it seems odd that a district where anyone can get what liquor he wants by mail order should have recourse to bootleggers.

Mr. Tenny asserts that similar conditions exist north of Toronto, which is news to many; for this district enjoys government stores at several points, and Canadians so far as we know them do not give a preference to the costlier and inferior wares of the bootlegger. Prescott and Kingston are indicted as centres of drunkenness. Within fifteen minutes after crossing the ferry from Ogdensburg to Prescott, Mr. Tenny met half a dozen drunken men at the latter point, and on attending a Convocation at Queen's University he saw at least a dozen on the street. If these persons were really drunk we will wager then a census would show that they had come across from northern New York state for a spree. Mr. Tenny gives a great certificate of character to that section of his country. He says there is less drinking in the entire area of Northern New York than in an Ontario village of 7,000 inhabitants. Are Buffalo and Rochester as dry as that? Who consumes all the liquor which with little resistance enters New York State at northern points?

We had no idea that persons who travel with the Canadian Chataqua suffered so much. Most of us pursue our daily vocations without encountering the revelations of human depravity as have horrified Mr. Tenny who goes so far as to say: "It would be better to return to the oldtime corner saloon than to adopt the Canadian plan".

We fancy that an assertion made in a public speech by one of the chief executives of the Motion Picture Owners of America who recently convened in Toronto is a more accurate statement of the contrast between the two countries than Mr. Tenny's jeremiad. This visitor said: "Here you pay \$2 for a permit to buy liquor. In the United States we buy liquor without a permit and save \$2. But I fancy the balance is on your side, for whereas you part with \$2, we are at the risk of losing our eyesight or possibly our lives".

### The Case of Aemilius Jarvis

The proposal now made to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa that a new trial be granted to Mr. Aemilius Jarvis in connection with the bond purchase charges ventilated in the Ontario courts four years ago, is more reasonable than the plea first put forward. Over two years ago after the acquittal of Andrew Pepall, one of the agents in connection with these transactions, a movement was started in Toronto urging that the large fine which was paid by Mr. Jarvis after his conviction be remitted to him by the province under order of the minister of justice, without the formality of a new trial. This suggestion very few of the editors to whom it was submitted felt justified in supporting. It raised issues so large that it could not be safely countenanced. It would have been a direct interference by the federal authorities with the processes of justice in Ontario which no self-respecting government in any province could fail to contest. The merits of the Jarvis case would have been obscured by the greater issue of provincial rights. But it is within the prerogative of the Minister of Justice to grant a new trial, even in the face of the technicality involved in the failure of Mr. Jarvis' counsel to enter an appeal; and the Attorney-General of Ontario is not so harsh in his attitude toward general matters that he would be likely to oppose a step which does not disrupt our existing legal system.

### End of the Currie Libel Case

It is to be hoped that the unanimous decision of four eminent judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario dismissing the appeal of the defendants in the libel action of General Sir Arthur Currie, is the last chapter in that celebrated case. Against the advice of several lawyers Messrs. F. W. Wilson of the Port Hope "Guide" and W. T. R. Preston, author of the libellous editorial, "Mons", insisted on appealing a verdict reached by the trial jury at Cobourg last May, which must in view of all the circumstances be regarded as extremely merciful. The course taken by the justices of the Divisional Court in dismissing the application without troubling to hear from counsel for Sir Arthur Currie was the fitting answer to a stubborn attempt to keep the case alive, in which the lawyers were themselves blameless.

As was stated in these columns last spring a great many Canadians who were in as good a position to know the facts as Mr. Preston were well aware that there had been no sacrifice of life in the bloodless capture of Mons early on the morning of Armistice Day, 1918. It was obvious from the swift interchanges between the bench and counsel for the defendants that some of the justices themselves were aware of this truth, and naturally indignant at this further



### CASCADE MOUNTAIN

One of the many peaks among which the lively town of Banff, Alberta, nestles. Cascade Mountain forms an impressive "back drop" for one of its leading thoroughfares, Beaver Street.

effort to ram a slander against General Currie and his staff down the throats of the public. Chief Justice Latchford's obiter dicta with regard to the Ross rifle gave a new color to the proceedings, and was naturally evoked by the circumstance that the original author of the slander revived in Preston's editorial was the late Sir Sam Hughes, who was a thick-and-thin champion of the Ross rifle before the war, and refused to recede from that position even when its cost in lives and morale was demonstrated. The failure of the appeal is the more satisfactory since it furnishes a complete vindication of the fairness of the trial judge, Mr. Justice Rose, whose patience and leniency in his endeavors to bring out the whole truth must be regarded as a public service of historical importance.

### Bridle Paths for Toronto

It is encouraging to note that Mr. Chambers, the Parks Commissioner for Toronto has recommended to the City Council the creation of bridle paths in the city's remarkably beautiful ravine system. Some weeks ago attention was called to the fact that Toronto was neglecting a natural asset which many United States cities would regard as priceless. The Rosedale Association has already taken up the question of preserving the splendid wooded hillsides in that section of the city, which may be made a joy to both pedestrians and equestrians. But the possibilities of a general system of bridle paths are by no means confined to that district. In all directions there are ravines capable of development at small expense, and which could become a means of adding to the health and picturesqueness of the city's life.

### The Public Should Come First

It is to be trusted that the dispute between the Ottawa Government and the Nova Scotia Highways Department will be adjusted in a way to prevent a recurrence in any part of Canada of such an episode as that which happened at the Straits of Canso a fortnight ago. It seems probable that the federal official who ordered that the ferry between Mulgrave on Nova Scotia mainland and Hawkesbury on Cape Breton Island cease operations was unaware of the traffic conditions which he was disrupting. What the order to tie up the ferry accomplished was to entirely cut off all traffic communications other than those by rail between Sydney, C.B., and cities of the mainland like Truro and Halifax, to say nothing of intermediate towns. The ferry at Mulgrave is part of the main artery of vehicular traffic in Nova Scotia. The effect was the same as though a great barrier, which could not be gotten around, had been erected across the highway between Montreal and Toronto. When Hon. Mr. Black, the Nova Scotia Minister of Highways, promptly stepped in and ordered the ferry service to be resumed in defiance of the federal authorities, 43 motor cars and 83 passengers had already been held up for hours.

### Tuberculosis Problem in Montreal

Whatever the merits of the dispute between the federal authorities and Capt. LeBlanc of the ferry service, the convenience and rights of the public must rank as a first consideration. It is impossible to say how far the broad contentions of Hon. Mr. Black can be sustained. He holds that the ferries are a matter of provincial concern only and that it is the duty of his department to insure satisfactory service and adequate public safeguards. But it is quite evident that the federal authorities at the present time have a right to claim similar responsibilities. Perhaps it would be a solution to place ferries which are an integral part of highway communications under full public control either provincial or federal. There are several localities in Canada where a similar deadlock might arise at any time under present conditions.

If, during the year 1927, all the funerals in Montreal had passed your home, and if the hearers bearing those who had died of tuberculosis had borne some sign, you would have learned, if you had watched and counted, that one hearer in every eleven carried a victim of tuberculosis, and that there had been 886 such victims. In such arresting language did Dr. A. Grant Fleming, of the anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, of Montreal, indicate the ravages of the "white plague" in that city, in an address to members of the Montreal Civic Improvement League on "Montreal's tuberculosis problem as revealed by the health survey," the other day. He went on to say that, based upon the number of deaths, it may be estimated that there are, in the city, at least 7,000 persons suffering from active tuberculosis and that there are at least 28,000 others who live in close contact with these active cases. He stressed the points that tuberculosis is a communicable disease; that it is essentially a house disease, and one which is chiefly spread within the home circle, or among intimate outside contacts, of those suffering from it; and that infection is most apt to become an active disease when the general physical condition of the body is lowered. After advocating the abolition of dark rooms and the provision of more play grounds, he proceeded to review the recommendations made in the tuberculosis section of the report of the recent health survey that has been carried out in Montreal, indicating the specific activities that should be brought into operation against this fell disease.

The first of these is that one of the full-time physicians in the section of epidemiology and disease control of the Department of Health be a tuberculosis specialist and the central authority to integrate the work being done, in order to make the best use of the present facilities for the control of the disease; and that he act as diagnostician in the home, when called by the attending physician, for cases unable to attend at one of the tuberculosis institutes. This is an essential prerequisite, as it seems to us, to any

efficient attack on tuberculosis in a large way. For a Department of Health, whether in Montreal or anywhere else, if it is to function with even tolerable adequacy, must be the centre of all health work in the city in which it operates. It must give leadership and direction in health work, even when it does not actually perform the service. If this is to be done in Montreal, it means that the Department of Health must be staffed by those capable of giving leadership and direction. In short, the Department requires a full-time physician who, in Dr. Fleming's words, "so far as tuberculosis is concerned, knows tuberculosis, knows it not only as a disease but also as a combined social and medical problem, and who is, therefore, capable of leading the combined social and health forces of the city in the tuberculosis campaign."

The second recommendation of the health survey is to the effect that a conference should be held between the institution at present devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis, to decide upon the development necessary to provide the 350 additional beds needed—a very conservative estimate, said Dr. Fleming, who himself seemed disposed to put the number of such beds at 600—together with preventorium care. The recommendation goes on to say that, once the institutions concerned have decided this question among themselves, the requisite funds for sanatorium building and maintenance should be provided by the community as a whole, that is to say by the municipal and provincial authorities. With this view, Dr. Fleming is evidently heartily in accord, for he strongly contended that inasmuch as "tuberculosis is a communicable disease, therefore the proper care of a case is as much, if not more, in the interests of the community as a whole, as in that of the case."

The health survey's third recommendation is to the effect that tuberculosis children be provided for in institutions, or parts of institutions, properly equipped for the care of children, which is not the case at present. The fourth recommendation asks for two preventions, and the fifth for the immediate provision by the school commissions of accommodation for at least half of the number of children in need of such care as is provided in open-air schools, which is estimated at 1250. Further, recommendations ask for the provision of twenty-six public health nurses engaged in tuberculosis work, and indicate certain services that the Department of Health, in addition to giving leadership and direction, should be called to render. One of the most important of these suggested services is the examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli in the laboratory of the Department.

### Poverty Promotes Consumption

One other recommendation of highly practical importance urges a study of the problem of providing suitable employment for post-sanatorium cases. Admittedly this is one of the most difficult phases in connection with a very difficult disease. When it is said that a tuberculosis case has been "cured," what is generally meant is that the progress of the disease has been arrested. If the "cure" is to remain a cure—to stay put, as it were—the most careful precautions possible must be taken to maintain physical fitness. For, as Dr. Fleming pointed out "to return to the conditions that brought about the disease in the first place is simply to invite its recurrence." He added that because the problem of providing suitable employment for post-sanatorium cases is a difficult one, that is all the more reason why it should be carefully studied. As he stated, it is a far from simple matter to re-train an adult, while the old idea of an easy job on a farm has been exploded—"there are no easy jobs on farms." Indoor work, he insisted, in properly lighted and ventilated work-places, protected from exposure and under medical supervision, gives the best results. But "the more one sees of the problem of tuberculosis, the more one is convinced that its solution lies in its prevention. The real treatment of a tuberculosis case is to prevent it."

But how? Well, this, too, Dr. Fleming pointed out, in no uncertain terms. Tuberculosis he declared to be mainly a disease of the poor because they are not fed, housed, or rested, in a manner that raises and maintains at a high level their physical fitness and power of resistance to disease. Therefore, "adequate wages, houses that can be made into healthy homes, education in the best way, to spend money in order to secure a proper diet, parks and playgrounds for fresh air, rest and recreation, are all fundamental considerations, and, if we in Montreal neglect them, we cannot expect the best results." Happily, Dr. Fleming is able to state that the number of deaths in Montreal from this dread disease is decreasing every year. Last year, the deaths from that cause were fewer by 200 than those in 1917. And he adds that, if the recommendations mentioned are carried out, there is no reason why Montreal should not experience a speedy decline in tuberculosis, by the measure of protection that modern knowledge makes possible that they will bring in their train.

### Policemen Are Sturdy Bipeds

Sir William Gilbert's famous song, "A Policeman's Life Is Not a Happy One," is to some extent negated in a report issued by the Attorney-General's Department as to the financial condition of the Toronto Police Benefit Fund. This fund can never become insolvent legally, but "actuarially" it is supposed to be insolvent to the extent of one million dollars. Investigations were made some time ago by Prof. Michael Mackenzie of the University of Toronto and other experts, and the pessimistic finding recently recorded had long been anticipated. The reason is not merely that the pensions paid have been too large in comparison with the available resources of the fund, but also the extreme healthfulness of retired police officers. Hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure and other ills produced by nervous strain which shorten life, are rare among them. According to the report the recipients of pensions outlive the ordinary actuarial expectancy of life. Regularity of living and plenty of exercise in the open air assist this condition of longevity. The constable who walks his beat philosophizing about life is adding years to his existence,



while the more favored individual who spends all his leisure in his motor car is shortening his.

Folicemen are in no future danger of dying pensionless but it is quite obvious that readjustments are necessary which may make pension conditions less favorable for the "finest" (who in Toronto really are "fine") than in the past. The city's contribution of \$10,000 is absurdly small and was arranged at a time when a force of present numbers was unanticipated. The suggested remedy of adding more young men to the force, which would extend the contributory period of prospective pensioners would no doubt help to restore the actuarial balance also.

### The Ancient Practice of Personation

If it may be said without suspicion of impoliteness, when it comes to the matter of devious election devices, the city of Montreal is all there with the goods. It seems to matter not a jot whether the particular election may be for the Dominion Parliament, or the Provincial Legislative Assembly, or for the city council, rumors, and sometimes more than rumors of shady and sharp practices are always bruited around on the close, or near the close, of an electoral campaign. The other day there was a by-election in the St. Mary's division of the city for the Legislative Assembly, and Mayor Houde won the seat for the Conservatives. At once cries of anger went up from his opponents. Some of these cries took the form of definite allegations as to the holding-up of committee rooms on the day of the polling, and, as these lines are being written, some gentlemen are taking their ease in the police cells, pending the investigation of the charges by the courts, while others have pleaded guilty to the same.

In one direction Montreal has always enjoyed considerable notoriety at election times. Certain of its citizens have a penchant for impersonating other people—even the dead not being immune from their expert attempts at imitation—and casting votes in their stead. The city council apparently thinks that this particular brand of subtle humor has been carried far enough, and, at a recent meeting, unanimously voted for the adoption of an "identity card," which, it recommended, should be put into use by the city executive this fall. It also went on record to the effect that this form of identification should be facilitated by the provision, free of charge to the citizens, of means to have their cards photographed, the voter's own photograph, together with the information relative to his identity, to be photographed together.

The card in question is intended to serve two other objects, in addition to preventing impersonation at elections. For it will also be used as a card of admission to hospitals, as was recommended by the hospitalisation commission, which sat last year, and, further, as a police identification card, in this last-named respect following the recommendation of the police commission to the city council several years ago.

The council appears to think that the adoption of such a card will serve very useful purposes. But it seems to us that such adoption, to be effective for the purposes aimed at, should be compulsory, whereas, as a matter of fact, it has been decided that it shall be voluntary. On the other hand, there is some force in the contention that, were voters to be compelled to obtain such cards, it would mean that a number of persons entitled to vote would not go to the extra trouble of securing cards, and consequently would stay away from the polls altogether. The number of persons entitled to exercise the franchise, but who refrain from doing so, is already sufficiently large in Montreal.

### A Link with the Past

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT,

Sir,—I have been much interested in the various accounts and pictures in your paper having reference to the bicentenary celebrations of the birth of Captain James Cook. Perhaps it might be of some slight interest to your readers to recall a link with the past. Captain Cook's mother was named Grace Oughtred or Oughtred and she had a niece Jane Oughtred who married Thomas Jenkinson. I have heard my father tell many times of how as a small boy he often went to visit his great-grandmother, Jane Jenkinson, who used to tell him stories of the visits that her cousin Captain James Cook made to her home and also of his voyages.

Now as I am still on the sunny side of forty and as Captain Cook of honoured memory was killed in 1779 I feel that this personal link reaches a remarkable distance into the past.

Yours, etc.

—J. HAYES JENKINSON.

Sault Ste. Marie, November, 1928.

The Paris divorce mills, we hear, have greatly curtailed their production. Cases are already on record of Americans returning with the very same wives they took over.—The New Yorker.

Golf clubs of the United States have been requested to close on national election days. Another, and possibly better, idea would be to make the nineteenth hole a voting booth.—Seattle Times.



FIRST MAYOR OF GREATER VANCOUVER  
January 1st, 1929, will be an historical date in the development of Vancouver. Mr. W. H. Malkin will take office as first Mayor of the New Vancouver which, since its recent amalgamation, includes the famous residential suburb of Point Grey and the large municipality of South Vancouver. Mayor Elect Malkin is one of Western Canada's leading business men. He is President of the W. H. Malkin Company Limited, tea, coffee and food products wholesalers and manufacturers, the largest organization of its kind operating out of Vancouver throughout western Canada. Mayor Elect Malkin is connected with many well-known western industrial enterprises and is a director of the Royal Bank of Canada.



FAMOUS FRENCH DIPLOMAT AND LITTÉRATEUR IN CANADA  
The Ambassador of France to the United States, M. Paul Claudel, has been a recent visitor to Canada. The photograph was taken on his arrival at Montreal by Canadian National train from Chicago. The photograph shows, left to right: Miss M. Thibaudes, Montreal; Henri Coursier, acting French Consul General, Montreal; His Excellency M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador of France to the United States; Miss G. Claudel; Mr. G. Rasle, Vice-Consul of France, Montreal.

### "The MacNab"

The Scottish Chieftain Who Sought to Establish Feudalism in Canada

By H. R. MORGAN

ALMOST stranger than fiction is that which certain inhabitants of the Upper Ottawa region assert to be the true story of "The Macnab", that masterpiece of Raeburn, considered to be one of the finest portraits of a man now in existence, which brought the fabulous sum of \$25,410 at Christie's in 1917 and which now, in company with Landseer's "Monarch of the Glen" and "The Thin Red Line" adorns the reception-room of Dewar House in the Haymarket.

Authorities upon Raeburn and his works contend that this celebrated portrait, which depicts Francis, twelfth Laird of Macnab, standing in a mountain pass, clad in the uniform of the Breadalbane Fencibles and with a pistol in his right hand, remained in Scotland until the time of its sale to the Dewars in 1917. They are able to present what is apparently convincing evidence in support of their assertion and to give an imposing catalogue of the Scottish owners of the painting from the time Raeburn executed it until it was sold for a price higher than that ever commanded by any portrait of a man. But the people of the Upper Ottawa will not have it thus. They argue and believe that for a period of years "The Macnab", without knowledge of its true value on the part of those who gave it house-room and those who admired its detail, found a home in and about Sand Point, that pleasant community situated on the shore of Chats Lake, whence it was retrieved and borne back to Scotland after the paltry sum of \$500.00 had been spent upon its purchase. The fact that Archibald, the thirteenth and last Chief of the Clan Macnab and the nephew of "The Macnab", made famous by his portrait and by the eccentricities attributed to him, spent part of his eventful life in the same neighborhood lends color to the theory.

The story, as related in Arnprior, is that when Archibald Macnab (or MacNab), compelled to flee from Scotland to escape his creditors, sought to re-establish himself and to regain his fortunes in Upper Canada through the foundation in the County of Renfrew of the settlement which still bears his name, he brought with him, in addition to some scores of his clanfolk, a painting of his illustrious uncle which was identical with that now hanging in London. Macnab also brought with him a distinct sense of the fealty which, in his opinion, his brother-Highlanders owed to him. Supported by the government of the day in his pretensions, he was granted extraordinary powers over the settlers and these powers, with others to which he was not under law entitled, he did not hesitate to employ for the satisfaction of his own ambitions and, what is more, the enrichment of his own purse. The Laird apparently made it his object to perpetuate in his new domain the feudalism of his former associations. Macnab township was to him "my township", the settlers "my people". From the latter he exacted toll and demanded instant obedience. He would brook no opposition to his plans and, since his position as a magistrate enabled him to carry out his threats and impose what he considered to be suitable punishment, he became a petty tyrant conducting himself in a particularly high-handed and offensive manner. From Macnab's autocracy the settlers sought relief at the hands of the government, but their appeals were invariably dismissed and even their neighbors in adjoining townships set them down as a troublesome set of fault-finders. The result of the exercise of Macnab's mistaken policy was at first to arouse the discontent and then the open hostility of those who had settled upon his lands, or, rather, the lands which he imagined to be his. Their appeals to Toronto having proved in vain, they finally turned to rebellion against their chieftain. When the Mackenzie troubles broke out, Macnab immediately offered the services of "himself, his clan and the McNab Highlanders, to march forward in the defence of the country". "We are ready to march at any moment", he informed the then Governor, Sir Francis Head. "Command my services at once and we will not leave the field till we have routed the hell-born rebels". Macnab was forthwith appointed to the command of a regiment of militia to be raised in the surrounding country and ordered to muster the troops for active service. The men of McNab township assembled at Sand Point and, after the articles of war had been read, are said to have been addressed in this characteristic fashion by the Laird:

"Now, my men, you are under martial law. If you behave well, obey my orders and the officers under me, you will be treated as good soldiers; but if you come under the lash, by the God that made me, I will use it without mercy. So you know your doom. Now I call upon as many of you as will do so willingly, to volun-

teer and go to the front, and I will lead you on to glory".

Two men alone—and those clerks belonging to a store in Sand Point—stepped forward at the conclusion of this harangue; the remainder stood firm. Macnab fussed and fumed, threatened to ballot the men and force them into arms. But the Highlanders stood their ground. They did not lack loyalty to their Sovereign and to their country, they said, and they were quite prepared to fight for them. But enroll or fight under Macnab they would not. It is fortunate that the invasion in the vicinity of Prescott should have been repelled before many more months had passed, for with the temper of the McNab settlers in such a state, the authorities might very well have had a minor insurrection on their hands had they attempted to enforce their demands.

This was the beginning of the end of Macnab's attempt to introduce feudalism into Upper Canada. With the attainment of more responsible government, the settlers renewed their applications for relief. At first their protests met with a lukewarm reception and Macnab continued to exercise his overlordship without restraint, at the same time making it decidedly uncomfortable for those who differed with him. But, finally, in 1840 Francis Allan, the then Crown Lands Agent at Perth, was appointed a special commissioner to investigate their complaints. After an extended examination of the circumstances, Allan brought in a report recommending redress and declaring that "the system of rent and mortgage, added to an arbitrary bearing and persecuting spirit, seems to have checked all enterprise and paralyzed the industry of the settlers. In fine, had the McNab studied it, he could not have followed a course more calculated to produce discontent and disaffection amongst a people". "The devotion of Scotch Highlanders to the Chief", Allan observed, "is too well known to permit it to be believed that an alienation such as has taken place could have happened unless their feelings were grossly outraged".

A year later, after the Grand Jury at Perth had publicly charged Macnab with being "a nuisance to the public at large" who had acted "tyrannically and oppressively", and after repeated representations had been made to the Government that it act upon Mr. Allan's report and recommendations, the settlers finally obtained their freedom. Macnab was virtually dispossessed and the inhabitants were given power to own their lands as free citizens instead of being little better than serfs compelled to obey every whim of their self-appointed lord. Throughout the length and breadth of McNab township there was universal jubilee in the midst of which the Laird, retiring to Hamilton, left the banks of the Ottawa forever. A short time afterwards, having fallen heir to a small estate in the Orkneys, he returned to Scotland where he rapidly dissipated his inheritance as he had previously gone through his patrimony. In 1860, when 83 years of age, he died at a small village near Boulogne after having been supported in a humble way by his wife, from whom he had been separated for an extended period. A daughter, the sole surviving member of a family of eight, died in Florence in 1894.

Raeburn's picture, to carry on the Upper Ottawa story,—remained in the settlement when Macnab left it. One of his few friends in that part of the country was a certain Alexander McDonell, a merchant and lumberman whose headquarters were at Sand Point and who is said to have acted as guide for the Laird when first that chieftain spied out the land with a view to settlement. To him the masterpiece was left and at McDonell's death it passed into the possession of his widow, a sister of the Hon. John Young, of Montreal. Paintings of herself and of her husband she gave away when, through the smallness of the latter's estate, she was obliged to move into less commodious quarters than the mansion which McDonell had built; but "The Macnab" she is reported to have retained until the eighties, when she disposed of it for the sum of \$500.00 to visitors from the Old Country who were evidently acquainted with its authorship and aware of its value.

Such is the story of the reputed connection of Canada with the painting that made history when it was knocked down in London eleven years ago for a sum in excess of \$127,000, and whether it be believed or not, it must be agreed that it is not without its interest and its possibilities.

### Surgery and the Man

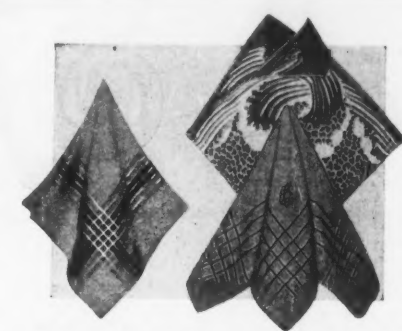
By H. C.

THEY first snipped off his tonsils.  
And then they pulled his teeth.  
The appendix followed after.

The gall bladder underneath.  
(Location may be wrong but we've got to rhyme with teeth).

And when he cursed the doctors,  
And all that he had paid,

They simply laughed him out of court.  
"He's not all there", they said.



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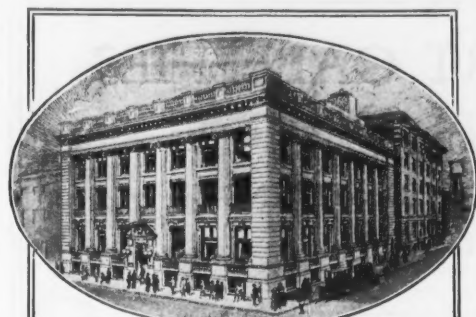
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Requiem For a Dead Warrior

By Edgar McInnis

I

SLEEP ON, brave heart, thy broken sword beside thee!  
The last red breach is stormed, the last foe slain.  
There is no strife nor sacrifice denied thee,  
No trumpets call to fierce assault again.  
Now with our bright blades sheathed  
And colours laurel-wreathed  
We come, thy comrades in the trampling fight,  
And bear thee with a long, proud song  
To the deep house of night.

II

Sleep on, brave heart! Our cause is ours no longer.  
The world we saved rolls on without our aid.  
We fought for right, but hate and fear are stronger;  
We dreamed of peace, and dreams have been betrayed.  
But never troubled breath  
Can touch thee, who in death  
Hast seen the flaming triumph of our wars,  
Nor heartbreak find thy deep, sweet sleep  
Beneath the quiet stars.

III

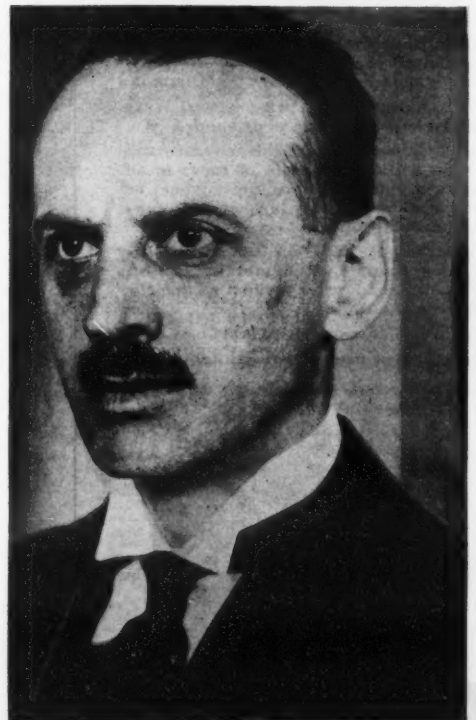
Sleep on! Sleep on! The winds of shame and sorrow  
Blow mute above thy buried memory.  
Thou wilt not wake to the inglorious morrow  
That mocks our anguish and our victory.  
Thy daring and thy pain,  
Thy youth for visions slain,  
Were crowned with honour in the crimson dawn,  
And Death was to the end thy friend—  
O valiant heart, sleep on!

[Editor's Note—The above poem which has especial significance in connection with the tenth anniversary of Armistice Day, is from the pen of a young Canadian poet whose talent has already won signal honors. At the University of Toronto he won the Jardine Prize for original poetry and on proceeding to England for post graduate studies also captured the Newdigate Prize, at the University of Oxford, an award of most distinguished traditions.

Sir Herbert Holt and The Press

BY G. H. MELROSE

FIFTY THREE years ago a tall, freckled-faced young Irishman of nineteen and quite penniless came out to Canada to seek his fortune. His name was Herbert Holt and he got a job on the railroad under James Ross, the



LAURENT BEAUDRY

Until recently First Secretary of the Canadian Legation in Washington, is mentioned for the position of first Secretary to the Canadian Minister to Japan, who will shortly be appointed. Mr. Beaudry is at present in Ottawa as Counsellor to the Department of External Affairs.



PROGRESS OF THE EMPIRE'S LARGEST HOTEL

The latest picture of the new C.P.R. hotel, the Royal York, now in course of erection opposite the Union Station, Toronto. Stonework on this, the largest hotel in the British Empire will be finished during the first week in December. It will open on June 15. The hotel is joined to the station by means of a subway which will be flanked on either side by display windows. In the picture can be seen the crowds waiting to welcome Dr. C. C. Wu, China's minister extraordinary to the United States.

great contractor who later became one of the builders of the C.P.R. and finally the first of our coal barons. Those who knew the young Irish immigrant in those days say that his chief characteristic was his thrift. To-day Sir Herbert Holt, a man of towering physique whose seventy-two years sit lightly upon him is a dominant figure in Canadian financial life and is commonly spoken of as a billionaire. In control of wealth running into the hundreds of millions, a director in 145 companies and interested in a complexity of enterprises that are staggering to the ordinary mind his is a name to be reckoned with, yet he is a strangely solitary figure, a man who shuns publicity and leads a private, personal life that is almost Spartan in its simplicity. He has one pet hate — newspapermen. He practically never gives interviews.

Some time ago a biographical sketch of his life appeared in a widely-read periodical and seriously annoyed him. He took the opportunity to inform the reporter who had written it that it was "filled with inaccuracies", and the young man retorted that he, Sir Herbert, had only himself to blame since he never consented to discuss his plans, never spoke of his past life, and gave no assistance whatever to striving young journalists who were sent by their editors to write him up.

"I admit that," readily confessed the great field-marshal of finance, "but you know very well that when you newspapermen come to me I always warn you that you can expect nothing. You must all be aware of my aversion to publicity. Anything which you write about me you do without my knowledge or consent."

Later another picked reporter gained admission somehow to the presence of Sir Herbert.

"I have been commissioned to write a sketch about you," he began, confidently.

"Indeed?" remarked Sir Herbert. "Well, I suppose I can't prevent you."

"No sir," the reporter maintained. "But," added the great financier, "I'm certainly not going to help you."

The tale is told of still another young hopeful whose welcome was even more brusque and who left Sir Herbert's study in such haste and confusion he forgot his hat. The footman raised a faintly supercilious eyebrow as the young man sped through the hallway. Probably he was not unaccustomed to the sight of young men leaving the house hurriedly. At all events he made no move to go after the caller's headgear. But at the moment a door above opened suddenly and Sir Herbert himself appeared briefly over the balustrade of the gallery, the hat in his hand. It went spinning downward and, rumor says, lighted exactly on its owner's head.

"Well?" demanded the editor of his emissary. "Did he say anything to you?"

"Oh yes," replied the weary writer, "he spoke to me all right."

"What did he say?" urged the boss.

"He said," the young man returned with a defeated sigh, "he said 'Here's your hat.'"

After a pause—

"But," pursued ye editor, "how about the human interest angle? Didn't you gather anything about the man himself—some little personal characteristic or other?"

"Oh sure," quoth the scribe, "I gathered this: that Sir Herbert's got a mighty good aim!"

THE PASSING SHOW

Gentlemen, the President

By the time that this appears in print (providing, of course, that it does) either Herbert Hoover or Al Smith will be elected President of the United States. We state this firmly, after having made an exhaustive study of the entire political situation. And eleventh hour reports from Southeastern Java and the uttermost peak of the Himalayas have only served to strengthen our conviction as to the success of the one or the other.

As a matter of fact, there has never been a doubt in our mind that either Al Hoover or Herbert Smith would be accorded the greatest gift in the power of the American people. His candid, unqualified stand on all the important questions—his ringing endorsement of Gloria Swanson as the greatest film actor of all time (Eastern and Standard), his championship of the simple home life (as opposed to the sample home life of companionate Judge Ben Lindsey), his challenge to whispering baritones on the radio that they clear their throats and speak right out and his whole-hearted praise for the cow belles-lettres of the American middle and Mae West have roused the American public to a pitch of unprecedented enthusiasm. Mark our words, it can have only one result. Hoover Al or Smith Herbert is the next chief executive of the U. S. A.

English to be Spoken

The claim of one of the leading magnates of the American Film Industry (Fillum Fulluv Hokum) that talking pictures will make English the spoken language in every country in the world is the most important news of the

Armistice Day, 1928

By Hugh John Maclean

THIS is their day so reverently,  
Bend ye the knee and bow the head,  
While memory parades them past,  
The still battalions of the dead.

They ask not any offering  
Of kindred flame or wreathed flowers,  
They only crave remembrance,  
Through a few swiftly moving hours.

Grant them their wish and let the thoughts,  
Turn swiftly back to blood stained days,  
When common men with hero's hearts,  
Lightly trod sacrificial ways.

week. Of course, as the Fillum magnate says, it will be a number of years before this happy effect is completely brought about. In the meantime, we understand, it is their intention to make a beginning in the United States.

Liquor Advertising

If the desire of the Ontario Liquor Commission to prevent all advertising of liquor is sincere, it is imperative that they supply each consumer of Government liquor with a package of life-savers in order that he will not breathe the brand to another loving soul. There is entirely too much of that kind of thing going on at the present time.

Hal Frank

Goldwin Smith in a Lighter Vein

MANY who regarded the late Prof. Goldwin Smith of the Grange as a very serious minded and indeed pessimistic publicist and historian, will be surprised to learn that he found recreation in writing light occasional verse, often translated from the classics. Many of these compositions he gave to the weekly "Varsity" published by the students of the University of Toronto. The following verses on his wife's pet terrier, Flossy, appeared in that publication on Oct. 9, 1895. Flossy used to be a familiar figure in Toronto, when she would drive out seated between the august professor and his wife:

WITH A PORTRAIT OF "FLOSSY"

Presented to Flossy's Mistress on her wedding anniversary.

Of all the tiny race of Skye  
The prettiest, so friends say, am I.  
My name is Flossy, well bestowed,  
A silkier coat Skye never showed;  
With sable back and silver head,  
Blue bow, and feathery paws outspread,  
As on my crimson rug I lie,  
What fairer sight for painter's eye?  
Short are my legs, yet mark my pace,  
Whene'er I cats or postmen chase.  
In human language if I fail  
What so expressive as my tail?  
See now it wags, as if to say,  
"Dear Mistress, a glad wedding-day."  
Though bounded is my being's range  
And knows no world beyond The Grange—  
A universe by half a span  
Yet am I queen of all I see,  
The household are but slaves to me.  
Let others toil the living day,  
I play and sleep, I sleep and play,  
Or in my carriage proudly ride,  
Two fair attendants at my side.  
Gaily I live, by all caressed,  
And in a doting mistress blessed,  
Affection's happiness I prove,  
And see no fault in those I love,  
Nor when my little bones are laid  
Beneath the turf on which I played,  
And when the rug which I now press  
Each winter eve is Flossiless,  
Shall Flossy die, but pictured here  
To her loved mistress still be dear.

Goldwin Smith.

A Shipwrecked Sailor—3000 Years Before Sinbad

I WAS going down to the mines on a mission of the sovereign, in a ship one hundred and fifty cubits in length and forty in breadth, and in it were one hundred and fifty sailors; picked men of Egypt. They scanned the heaven and they scanned the earth, and their hearts were stouter than lions. They foretold the storm whenever it came and the tempest when as yet it was not. Everyone



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JOHN DAVIDSON,  
Manager.

DAVID B. MULLIGAN,  
Vice-President.

of them his heart was stout and his arm strong beyond his fellow. There was none unproven amongst them. The storm arose while we were on the Great Green Sea, before we touched land; and as we sailed it redoubled its strength, and the waves thereof were eight cubits. As for me, I seized a piece of wood; but those who were on the vessel perished, without one remaining. A wave threw me on an island, after that I had been three days alone, without a companion beside my own heart.—About 2,000 B.C. (Flinders-Petrie).

The Boy in the Lake

HE STOOD, while the evening gathered in his face,  
And troubled the water with one slim brown hand.  
The whispering richness round seemed to encase  
His body, yellower than the gleaming sand.  
He stirred and the satin water lispings, swelled  
In shallow circles from his idling feet.  
From his amber body's core the dark rings welled  
Caressing, languidly murmuring, warm and sweet.  
He raised a glistening arm and smoothed his hair  
Pearly with sunlit water on his brow,  
Vaguely he splashed, and with sun-sleepy stare,  
Creamed the jet water into pools of snow.  
He turned and swam, and from his toes there streamed  
And from his hands, faint, winnowing trails of light.  
The fishes in the phosphorescence gleamed;  
Mutely paddling in the thick, warm night.  
Now with dreaming face upon the shore,  
He stands; the soft foam mantling to his knees.  
A moment there, illumined, then no more;  
He vanishes palely in the muttering trees.  
Toronto. Isabel M. Jordan.





RECENTLY complaints have been increasing against the somewhat loose manner in which company incorporations are granted by Ottawa. Information elicited by investigation into the methods followed in these incorporations suggests that the complaints are not without foundation and that a tightening up would be desirable. To too great an extent processes of incorporation are put through by Ottawa pretty much as a matter of form. Applications are made and granted often with little or nothing in the way of investigation by government officials as to the bona fides of the applicants. Sometimes incorporations are granted by Ottawa after they have been refused for good reason by provincial authorities. Ottawa officials, it is learned, take the ground that they are not under any obligation to investigate the bona fides of the applicants unless provincial authorities protest against the incorporation. In consequence of the ease with which charters are secured, companies are from time to time authorized to do business under Dominion charter which should never have been incorporated and whose operations have been expensive to the innocent public. There would seem to be no good reason why applications for charters should be passed as a mere matter of routine with no investigation into the character and intentions of the applicants. In fairness to the officials, it should be said that not all applications are granted, but a good many seem to slip by with little in the way of scrutiny. Investigation is desirable especially where the provinces have refused incorporation. Perhaps some further protest from the provincial governments might improve the situation.

SOME of the most important legislation of the forthcoming session of parliament may be shaped to some extent by conclusions reached by the Advisory Tariff Board on hearings to be carried out during the latter part of the present month. The Tariff Board is now approaching final consideration of some of the most significant cases to be presented during the year. Coal, iron and steel, and cement are leading commodities in connection with which applications are to be considered this month. The coal case promises to be very largely a dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation of Nova Scotia and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company of British Columbia. The eastern interests want protection on coke and steam coal while the western company protests against tariff duties for the reason that its market is largely in the United States which, under the Fordney-McCumber tariff, levies retaliatory duties against Canadian fuel. Briefly, the demands of the Nova Scotia industries are for removal of the discrimination against Canadian coal employed in coking through the drawback of duty on imported coal so employed; adoption of the Duncan Commission's recommendation for a bonus of fifty cents a ton on Canadian coal converted into coke; a bonus on Canadian coal equal to any drawback of duty allowed on imported coal.

The Nova Scotia interests depend heavily for supporting argument on the importance of the industries to the province. In 1926 the value of the coal output of Nova Scotia was over twenty-six million dollars and that of the iron and steel output close to fifteen millions. In that year the combined industry paid eighteen million dollars in salaries and wages, this being an average disbursement of thirty-six dollars for every person in the province. It is claimed that no industry in Ontario pays as much in the total or the average. Between eighty and one hundred thousand people in Nova Scotia are directly dependent on the industry—over a sixth of the total population of the province.

Since 1879 coal duties have been an integral part of the Canadian customs tariff, but these have fluctuated extensively. In 1879 the duty on bituminous was fifty cents a ton and it was the same on coke. In 1880 it was raised to sixty cents on bituminous. In those years similar duties were imposed on anthracite and other coals. By 1897 the duty on bituminous had been reduced to fifty-three cents and anthracite and coke made free. In 1925 the duties on bituminous were thirty-five cents, forty-five cents and fifty cents. In 1926-27 the average rate of duty on all commodities dutiable and free was 15.4 per cent. and the average rate on all coal dutiable and free was 10.5 per cent. Much of the bituminous coal imported into the country enters practically duty free under the 99 per cent. drawbacks, these drawbacks applying to coal imported for coking in connection with the smelting of metals and for the making of by-product coke, and to coal used in the production of salt and in the operation of rolling mills. These drawbacks reduce the protection enjoyed by the coal industry by about ten per cent. The Nova Scotia companies claim the province has coal reserves for maintaining the present rate of production for two hundred years. Against the output of some 670,000 tons a year by the Crow's Nest Pass Company, which wants free coal in order that it may

send its product into the United States free, the Besco interests have an output of some 6,000,000 tons.

It is pretty generally expected in Ottawa that something will be done for the coal and steel industries at the forthcoming session. For two sessions the government has been promising them consideration in connection with the Duncan Commission's recommendations.

THE case for further protection for the Canadian steel industry also comes up in the application of the Algoma Steel Corporation, which is asking for a number of revisions in the tariff schedules on products in manufacturers. This company presented its application early last month and consented to modify it by eliminating proposals for protection on products not made in Canada. The opinion obtains among political observers that all these applications made to the Advisory Board must force the hand of the government at the coming session. This month also sees the resumption of the hearing of the application of western consumers for removal of the customs duty on Portland cement. The Ontario Mining Association is asking for a further downward revision of the duties on machinery used in the mining and treatment of ores.

THE sentiments of provincial authorities seem to have counted for little of late in the matter of the incorporation of companies proposing to engage in the export of liquors to the United States. A number of charters have been granted in recent weeks for this class of business, including the manufacture of synthetic whiskies and gins, and this notwithstanding that Sir Henry Drayton as chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board has frowned on the export traffic because it leads to short-circuiting and the operation in Ontario of blind pigs. Sir Henry's concern for the control of the liquor traffic in Ontario does not seem to worry the Ottawa authorities, and almost every week sees a new liquor company incorporated. Ottawa officialdom, of course, takes the ground that it has no right to interfere with legitimate business.

Sir Henry Drayton has induced Mr. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, to go into conference with him on the question of the liquor traffic at the border, but unless the Dominion minister has lately revised his views there wouldn't seem to be much chance of the chairman of the Liquor Board getting much encouragement and assistance from here. Mr. Euler has stated several times in parliament and elsewhere that the liquor export business was legal and that so long as it conformed to Canadian law he would not be disposed to interfere with it. Judging from the number of new distillery and export companies recently incorporated, the business would seem likely to boom rather than diminish.

AS SOON as possible after the return of the Prime Minister the government gave a dinner of welcome to the new British High Commissioner and Sir William Clark made a most favorable impression. He has come here with a thorough enthusiasm for the achievements and possibilities of Canada and evidently a decided satisfaction in the improved imperial relationship under which his new position was created. Sir William, it is interesting to recall, attended the last colonial conference of the Empire in 1907. Since then he has witnessed great advancement in the status of the self-governing dominions and in their relationship with the nations of the world. He is now in Canada as the direct representative of the government of Great Britain as a result of the last imperial conference in 1926. The British High Commissionership in Ottawa is bound to be a very important and useful position and the government of the Old Country appears to have appointed to it one who is well qualified.

IN CONNECTION with Canada's exchange of representatives with countries within and without the Empire, it is the policy of Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to considerably enlarge the commercial intelligence and trade commission establishment of this country. Mr. Malcolm has done much since he entered the government to improve the trade service and he has been rewarded by excellent results. A very large part of the increasing trade which Canada is securing is directly traceable to the effective work of our trade commissioners. Mr. Malcolm, as a business man, believes that Canada can well afford to spend a little more money when it brings such practical results. Mr. Malcolm has proved a distinct success as Minister of Trade and Commerce, a department that formerly had been one of the deadest in the government service. Whenever a government reorganization takes place he probably will go to a more prominent portfolio.

MR. MACKENZIE KING has returned from visiting several capitals of Europe more enthusiastic than ever for the development of the physical possibilities of Ottawa. He found no city in Europe more richly endowed by nature and he is all for carrying out a policy of adornment. The present Prime Minister has proved himself a very good friend of Ottawa and a few years hence this city will be much more beautiful in consequence of his policies. The latest work to be completed under his policies is a new bridge connecting Ontario with Quebec about four miles above the two cities. It is a great service to the community as well as a picturesque structure. Later, from the Quebec end of the bridge a driveway will be carried up the foothills to Kingsmere, and then both Ottawa and Hull will be circled by driveways. When being welcomed by the city on his return, the Prime Minister declared that he proposes to pursue the policy of beautification so long as parliament backs him up.

THE bestowal of a judgeship on Mr. J. J. Dennis, who has been member of the House of Commons for Joliette for several years, would afford the Conservatives an opportunity of testing the strength of their new leader, Mr. Bennett, in the French province. The by-election has been ordered for December 17. Mr. Bennett, however, is being advised to refrain from putting up a candidate in the constituency at this time. It is felt that he has not yet had time enough to make great headway in Quebec and that the best policy would be to cultivate the province quietly while waiting for the general election.



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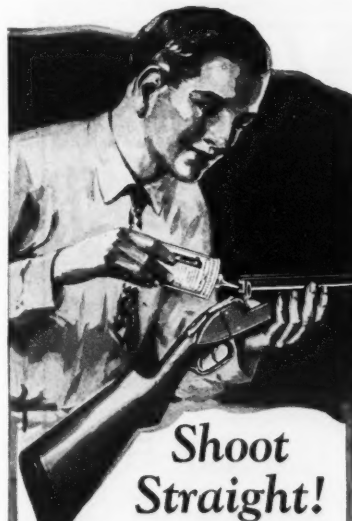




### Another Battle for Joe

Joe is a staunch Canadian citizen of Italian birth. He is still a young man, but is a husband and father. He hasn't seen his family lately, and they are very lonely without him, but he has hopes of being with them again soon and taking the burden of their support from the shoulders of friends and relatives. You see, Joe was a soldier in the Great War, served with the Italians in the terrible mountain campaigns, and it left a legacy of lung weakness that has lately come on him hard. "Just when I was getting on so good," says Joe—he is a miner in Canada's silver country.

He had to give up his work and devote himself here, at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives, to the greater task of staying alive and building up his health and strength by slow degrees so he can once more be an industrious worker. So it is with hundreds in this institution, fighting grimly, though silently, against the great enemy, Consumption—all they ask is a chance to get well. Would you like to help them? A contribution would be most welcome. Please send it to W. A. Charlton and A. E. Ames, 223 College Street, Toronto 2.



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## The Value of Tradition

Superstitious Fear of the Word Peculiar to Young Countries

By STEWART DICK

NOTHING has struck me more in coming from England to Canada than the general attitude of the Canadian to all that is summed up in the word "tradition."

To the Englishman anything "traditional" has for that reason a claim to respect and even reverence. It embodies the crystallized experience of the past. It has been tried and has not been found wanting. It has survived by means of its usefulness. Whether it still continues to be of use to us today is for us to determine, but meantime a certain deference is due.

But here the attitude is quite different. Anything "traditional" is regarded as *ipso facto* out of date and useless. Canada, we are told, is a young country in the vanguard of modern progress, and not to be hampered with the lumber of an effete and decaying civilization.

In business, in public life generally, things are more and more modelled on the American pattern. Continually old buildings are being torn down and replaced by new. Skyscrapers rear their heads everywhere, the cities are dominated by the departmental stores and the gigantic hotels. Standardization and mass production go on hand in hand, the reign of mechanism grows more and more universal. Life becomes noisier and noisier, more and more feverish, and also more and more empty and disagreeable. Even our amusements are mechanized. The cinema and the movie-tone are driving out the drama, vaudeville totters on its last legs, our music comes to us "canned" through the gramophone and by "radio."

What is the prospect when we turn to the field of the fine arts?

The same phenomena are repeated there. In the literature of the fine arts we find again the same almost hysterical desire to cut clear from the "traditional." The very meaning of the word must be changed. Here is a quotation from a recent volume "A Canadian Art Movement," which is typical.

"We need to re-define the terms 'tradition' and 'modern.' Modernism is a movement of life and is not restricted to schools of art and methods of painting. Since Canadian Confederation in 1867 an era of revolution in art, science, religion and life itself has taken place in the western world. . . . For Canada to find a true racial expression of herself through art a complete break with European traditions was necessary; a new type of artist was required."

And yet I remember an old proverb "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose," and I wonder whether after all the essentials of life have altered so much "since Canadian Confederation in 1867."

OF COURSE in English art circles we are accustomed to find the spirit of revolt rife in the younger generation. This too is traditional, and has always been the attitude of youth and inexperience. In the middle of the last century the P. R. B.'s formed their little schoolboy society and set out to revolutionize the world of art. In my young days there was a coterie in London and in Paris whose slogan was "To Hell with the Louvre!" and ten years or so later we had another group who issued a stimulating organ entitled "Blast!"

Every generation produces its little band of rebels, they have their little upheaval, and settle down. And as the years pass what is vital in each wave remains and the rest sinks into oblivion. The little residuum of gold is refined from the dross and becomes part of the treasury of tradition.

But there is this difference between the revolt of the old world art student and the attitude in Canada. At home it is the natural rebellion of the youthful spirit against the confinement of his surroundings. He has been soaked in tradition all his life, he wants to break clear and try his own wings, above all he wants a change. But the trouble in Canada is that the Canadian in most cases has not been through the mill, he has not had a surfeit of tradition, but is merely ignorant of it, and this is a much more serious matter.

Let us consider the part that tradition should play in the life and work of an artist.

I think every artist will give you the same answer as regards its place in the actual creative work. During the act of creation it is the artist's personal feeling alone that counts, past and future are forgotten, he is giving us the reaction of his own personality to his subject.

The verdict of the old masters—the voice of tradition—confirms this. Corot puts it very plainly: "Do not imitate" he says, "do not follow others, you will always be behind them. You must interpret nature with entire simplicity and according to your own personal sentiment, altogether detaching yourself from what you know of the old masters, or of contemporaries."

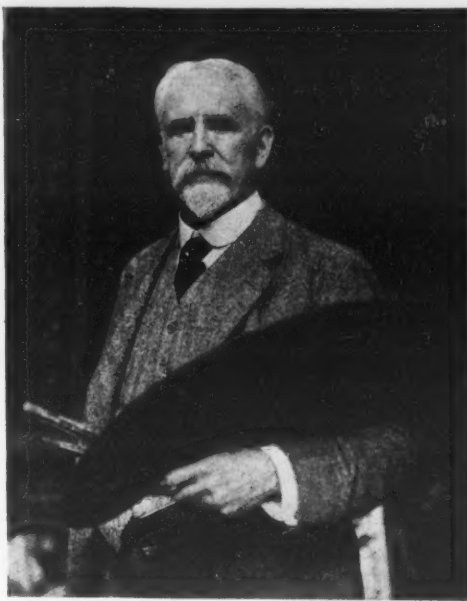
If then we must put tradition aside when we create, of what use is it? Robert Louis Stevenson, himself one of the first literary artists of his generation, speaks as follows:

"The only way to become a master is to study the masters—take my word for it! It is all one whether it is in paint, or in clay, or words. And then if you are humble enough, and keep an open mind, and have something of your own to say, you may one of these long days learn how to say it."

Rubens, the great Flemish master of the 17th century, the founder of modern painting, spent seven years in Italy studying the works of the Italian masters. Then he returned to Antwerp, and imbued with this knowledge, created his own distinctive style.

The true function of tradition then is to educate. It is tradition that moulds and fashions the artist, that teaches him how to see, and how to use the tools with which in his turn creates his original work. Tradition gives us background. Links up today with yesterday and the day before yesterday. So that each new work catches something of the echoes ringing faintly along the corridor of the years. Tradition is fellowship, it binds us to the choicest spirits of all time.

WE ARE, of course, using the word "tradition" in the widest sense. There is a narrower use of the word merely as the handing down of art methods. Cennino Cennini, who was a pupil of Agnolo Gaddi, who in his turn was the pupil and assistant of Giotto, was in this sense brought up in the Giottoesque tradition, and he embodied in his famous treatise on painting the recipes of Giotto's studio. But to us tradition signifies the accumulated culture of a school, a race, or a period. To be imbued with the European tradition is to have communion with the highest minds that Europe has produced, and the effect of that communion should be to temper and attune our own minds,



THE LATE FRANK DICKSEE, R.A.  
President of the Royal Academy and one of the most famous of the elder generation of British painters who passed away recently.

to render our own vision sensitive, so that we see things with something of the clearness and insight of the very greatest. It gives us high standards by which we can measure our own feeble efforts.

I was talking with an artist recently who claimed that after all time and civilization had done nothing for the artist. That we had each one of us to go through the whole evolution in our own person, that the infant today still only starts on a level with the child of primitive man. But the difference is this, that the primeval infant had little to teach him but his own experience, while the child of today assimilates the experience of countless generations. Without any credit to himself he is building on the foundations laid by his ancestors. In his twenty-five years, ere he comes to full manhood, he packs the knowledge acquired painfully in thousands of years.

But I think I hear someone say, this is all very well for Europeans, we are not Europeans, this is Canada. What have Canadians to do with the European traditions?

Personally I believe there is no difference between European culture and Canadian or American culture. There is no new culture that belongs to the new world. The new world had its origin in the old and has behind it the old world traditions. American culture and American art are only the continuation of the old tradition.

It is interesting to note that other observers have come to the same conclusion. Epstein the prominent sculptor, after a recent visit to America writes, "Of course there is no such thing as original American art and never has been. Sources of art in the States are definitely European."

J. C. Squire, editor of the "London Mercury", and one of the first of English literary critics, in a review of American literature for 1927 strikes the same note. "Mr. Sinclair Lewis flagellating the Middle West in vivid and racy English is far closer to us than the Baedeker poets of the last century who ignored their surroundings and wrote about distant Europe. . . . America is recrystallizing but the process will result in merely adding one of the old European cultures. You cannot invent a completely new type of culture deliberately, or a new outlook on life. The American ingredients of religion, of law, of morals, and of speech, are of European origin."

The traditions then of the younger nations of America, of Canada, of Australia, are our own traditions, common to all people of European descent. Why then should these younger nations ignore the old traditions, either from mere ignorance, or with deliberate intent?

THE chief cause seems to be in the new environment—the appeal is not so evident as of old. In the old surroundings we need to make an effort before we can forget the old tradition, it surrounds us everywhere, in the new world we have to make an effort to remember it, it is not visibly recorded around us.

In literature this is not so much felt. The literary atmosphere is easily movable. Since the invention of printing the records of literature can be multiplied *ad infinitum* and the literature of the world can be packed away into comparatively few cubic feet and transported anywhere. Music too, once recorded, can be performed anywhere.

But in the fine arts it is different. In architecture the great works remain where they were built, and a great part both of sculpture and of painting is bound up with the architecture and cannot be moved. In the latter arts the movable pieces have to some extent passed over to the new world and play an invaluable part in disseminating the old culture, but even of these the great bulk are in public and in private collections in Europe. The old world then, Europe and Asia alike, are the treasure houses of the old artistic traditions.

It must not be thought, however, that the appeal of art is entirely ignored in the newer countries. In the most cultured circles there is a steady and sustained effort to link up more and more closely the old and the new. As powerful an institution as the Canadian Pacific Railway has recently instituted a series of Folk Festivals, at Quebec, giving the French tradition, at Winnipeg the Central European, and at Banff the Scottish. Art galleries have been founded in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and other cities in Canada, and my own work of lecturing on the different phases of European art is part of the same movement.

But when all is said and done, it is obvious that just as the more restless spirits from the old world come to find outlet for their energies in the new countries, so the more thoughtful and cultured spirits from the new world must go back for inspiration to the old. In the new world there is to be achieved to an unprecedented extent material prosperity; it is to the old that we must still turn to satisfy the needs of the inner life.

In olden times the holy places of the Christian church were the objects of pilgrimage. Paths from all over the world led to the shrines of the saints. We have lost now that simple and childlike faith and cannot recover it, but there is still an appeal in the shrines of art. To Assisi, to San Marco, to the Sistine Chapel, to the great galleries of Europe we make our modern pilgrimages and the number of pilgrims increases year by year. To all art lovers, and especially to those who dwell overseas, such a pilgrimage should be regarded as an all-important, nay an essential part, of any true art training.

And who knows in how many cases this actual contact with the old tradition will come as a revelation, an opening up of undreamed vistas, an entry into a new spiritual life.

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## MUSIC and DRAMA

"The Royal Box"—"Paris Bound"—Toronto Symphony  
Orchestra—Hebridean Songs—Stock Productions

Famous Romantic Play Revived

The revival of "The Royal Box" by Walker Whiteside which had its premiere at the Princess Theatre on Monday, November 5th, brings up all sorts of associations with famous names of the past. About ninety years ago Alexander Dumas, the elder who had sprung into fame as one of the chief figures of the romantic revival in France wrote a drama "Kean" around the character of the greatest genius and most extraordinary character who ever adorned the British stage, —Edmund Kean. Kean, a gypsy of uncertain parentage, began life as a tumbler at country fairs, light-weight prize fighter and finally strolling player. In early manhood his surpassing genius as an interpreter of sinister roles like Shylock and Iago gained him celebrity in the English provinces, and finally under the most romantic circumstances he made a sensational success in London. He became the pet of society, and his earnings were vast. But he remained a spendthrift and a vagabond, who loved to go on a spree among low associates. Undoubtedly he was half-mad. On one of his tours in America while at Quebec he disappeared altogether and it was found that he had run away with the deliberate intention of joining the Caughnawaga Indians, and spending the rest of his life in Canadian bush.

Such a romantic character naturally fascinated Dumas, and the outcome was the melodrama "Kean" which caused a sensation in Paris in the late thirties. A review of it will be found in Thackeray's "Paris Sketch Book" published in 1840, in the course of an essay in which the great English satirist pilloried Victor Hugo, Dumas and all the leading dramatists of the new born Romantic School.

The play ante-dated by several years the triumphs of Dumas in his true métier, the romantic novel, and what affronted Thackeray and indeed all Englishmen of the time was the fact that Dumas had ignorantly tried to paint a picture of British manners during the Regency, a subject on which Thackeray later, in "The Four Georges" and in "Vanity Fair" showed himself a great authority. It was especially insulting that Dumas should name the villain of his piece, who tries to abduct a young girl, "Lord Melbourne" after the then Prime Minister of England, and he also made a rather preposterous use of the character of "The Prince Regent" afterwards George IV., although that gentleman was by no means particular about the company he kept when out to make a night of it. Dumas was in the main faithful to the character of Kean, although he could have made a much better play out of the circumstances of that actor's debut at Drury Lane when he had resolved on suicide if he failed. The most characteristic act of the piece was laid in a low riverside inn "The Coal Hole" in which Kean, drunk among vagabond companions, rescues a young girl whom the myrmidons of Lord Melbourne are trying to abduct. Later he becomes the protector of this girl who makes her debut as an actress in his company and finally she departs for America with him. In Dumas' play, Kean had another sentimental complex, a typical French intrigue with an Ambassador who was also the innamorata of the Prince of Wales. The climax of the play was reached when while acting on the stage of Drury Lane, Kean sees the Prince in the Royal Box with the Ambassador and insults both of them from the stage.

"Kean" was to all intents and purposes forgotten when, in 1898, the distinguished actor Charles Coghlan resurrected it and made an adaptation known as "The Royal Box", eliminating the bombast and absurdities of the original, and making Kean whose name he changed to James Clarence altogether more of a gentleman by omitting the act in "The Coal Hole" and making the abduction a much tamer affair. Coghlan was not only a very brilliant actor, but a man of education who had been the literary executor of Bulwer Lytton. His debut had been made in Paris as an actor in the French language. Subsequently he became one of the bright particular stars of the Bancroft company in London and was associated with Ellen Terry in her early triumphs. The latter half of his life was spent in America and in the early nineties he became a Canadian by adoption and established a residence on Prince Edward Island. It was there that he put the finishing touches on "The Royal Box" in the summer of 1898. After his death from heart disease at Galveston, Texas, on November 27th, 1899, his body, in pursuance of a death bed request, was taken to the beautiful garden province of Canada for burial.

"The Royal Box" was first produced in Montreal and Toronto in the early autumn of 1898 and, moving to New York, scored an instant success. Coghlan though still in his early fifties showed signs of the physical break-up which was to cause his untimely death, but there were two very notable character creations in the original production: that of the Prince of Wales by the late Harold Russell and of the Swedish Ambassador by Albert Bruning, who still survives, the finest actor of his years on the English speaking stage.

In reviving "The Royal Box" Walker Whiteside has made certain alterations in which James Clarence becomes still more of a gentleman in contrast with Dumas' bombastic swashbuckler. One or two characters have been omitted, but one has been added which adds charm to the play, in the person of a wardrobe woman, Mrs. Barker, deliciously acted by Daisy Belmore, whom I recall as a



MISCHA ELMAN  
World-famous violinist, who returns to the Toronto concert stage on Thursday, November 15th, at Massey Hall, after an absence of two years.

blond young comedienne in the company of Wilson Barrett. It is said that Miss Belmore wrote the dialogue of this character as well as creating it in an acting sense.

One would not attempt to judge of this revival of "The Royal Box" by the first performance, in which most of the principals seemed exhausted by over-rehearsal. But, speeded up as it undoubtedly will have been by the time this article appears in print, the picturesqueness of the story and its quality of atmosphere, should make it extremely interesting if only as a contrast to the thin stuff of contemporary comedy. Unfortunately the sensational climax in Act IV.—the insult from the stage, was so ineptly managed on the opening night that it failed of its theatrical potentialities. The beauty of Mr. Whiteside's voice and diction and his grace of bearing gave compelling interest to the role of Clarence, despite a quality of lassitude which must be overcome. His recitation of the most famous of the soliloquies of Hamlet had remarkable taste and distinction, and Miss Franc Hall who played the girl whom the actor protects and who is making her debut was most charming and intelligent as Ophelia. The fickle Ambassador was played by an accomplished young actress, Miss Lulu Mae Hubbard and the Toronto actress, Miss Catherine Proctor received a great ovation in the incidental role of Lady Robert. This character is a brief one introduced to spitefully unfold the story of Clarence's philanderings but the personal distinction and note of high comedy Miss Proctor imparted to it gave it real significance. Hugh Huntley (The Prince), Charles Penman (Lord Bassett) and Manart Klippen (The Swedish Ambassador) are all young but revealed personal distinction and promise. A capital and colorful performance was that of Elwyn Eaton as the Bailiff.

Hector Charlesworth  
A Comedy for Sophisticates

In "Paris Bound", the current offering at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Philip Barry takes a familiar subject, the clash between the poly-gamous instincts of man and the monogamous instincts of woman. It is a theme that has been handled many times before and can be handled again. But I do not think that Mr. Barry sheds any new light on the problem. In fact, I should characterize his play as pure propaganda designed to establish the

virtue of man's position in the matter rather than an attempt to reach a conclusion that will satisfy both parties.

James Hutton the elder is the mouth-piece of the male polygamous instinct. He was divorced by his wife for infidelity and when they meet again in the first act after fifteen years he tells her that she was the erring party. "I may have committed adultery," he told her, "but I never committed divorce."

That sums up Mr. Barry's case for the defence of man's vagaries fairly completely. Extended, it is the argument that marriage is an institution of extreme value that must not be endangered by the silly notions women have about infidelity. They exaggerate the significance of sex and minimize the more important social and spiritual qualities of the marriage state. A man may have relations with other women without it affecting the establishment of his home because these are mere physical adventures immediately to be forgotten.

That is the man's point of view on the subject and as such it is probably authentic. But Mr. Hutton has difficulty in convincing his daughter-in-law that the man's point of view should prevail for woman. She does not say, but she implies that woman is unable to regard the institution of marriage as an objective state. Marriage, to women, is the expression of the relationship between man and woman; it has importance to her only as such and if that relationship is not all that it should be, she does not see what reason the marriage has for existence. The sexual side, which man regards as a simple matter has a complicated importance for her.

When Mary married the younger Jim she believed that they should each be allowed to go his and her own way. She thought that their marriage could survive any shock. But when she is faced with the fact of her husband's infidelity, all her theories go by the board and she indicates her refusal to share him with anybody. But when it comes to the point she falters. As she tries to tell her husband that she knows of his actions he prevents her. "I don't want to hear any bad news," he says. Nothing must happen to destroy their happiness in themselves, their home and their children. The play ends with a complete victory for the masculine point of view as indicated by Mr. Barry.

The piece is extremely light and the tragedy of the theme glossed over with sophisticated comedy. There are many deft touches in dialogue and characterization. Mr. Barry's people are, with the exception of Mary, who starts out with strength of character and a mind of her own, but who weakens pitifully at the end, are extremely well-drawn. The older Hutton, well played by Edward Fielding, is an excellent type, as is also his disillusioned wife (Martha Mayo). Fanny Shipman (excellent in the hands of Jane Seymour) is a sophisticated young woman of the world with a hard-boiled pater that is quite amusing and another comic type is Peter Cope (Herbert Yost) who discourses in the language of melodrama. Miss Madge Kennedy plays Mary in her characteristically feminine style and her performance is distinguished by feeling and restraint. Donn Cook is appealing in the role of the errant husband, Jim and a fine bit of work is done by Joanna Roos in the neurotic role of Noel Farley.

Toronto Symphony Orchestra

The recent twilight recital of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra proved highly agreeable. The orchestra was in splendid form and its programme held a great deal of interest. In addition, the guest artist, Miss Margaret Hamilton, revealed herself as pianist of noticeable gifts.

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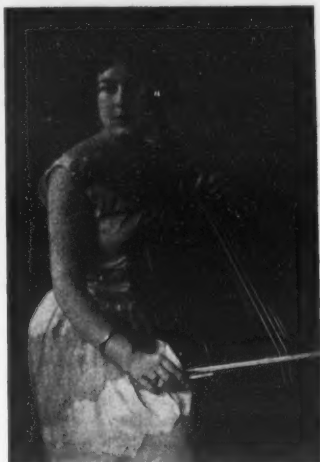
with Beethoven's "Fidello" Overture, which was given a spirited rendering. The second group included Haydn's "Serenade" and an orchestral version of Mozart's "Turkish March." These were done in charming fashion, both giving the strings a fine opportunity to revel in delicious rhythmic effects. The work of the strings in this concert, it may be added, testified to the superior condition in which that department of the orchestra finds itself this season. The concert closed with three dances from Elgar's choral suite, "From the Bavarian Highlands." These were "The Dance," "On the Alm" and "The Marksman." They were attractively varied and gave ample evidence of Elgar's melodic spirit and his skilful treatment of simple themes.

Miss Hamilton played Weber's "Konzertstück" and gave a brilliant exposition of that popular show piece. The firm quality of her tone and its power—not to be confused with noisy display—was remarkable in one so young and slender. She was at all times in full command of the instrument and the result was a very satisfying performance.

One sometimes feels more than a faint regret when listening to primitive folk songs. Their pure melody, their untamed rhythmic quality have too much of the distant echo about them. Where, one is moved to ask, is the modern folk song? Is it to be found in the alien monotonous beat and the artificial lyrics of "Yes, sir, She's My Baby" and "Red Hot Mama!" Heaven help us if that is all in the nature of pure, relevant song that we are to bequeath to posterity!

Particularly one feels this when listening to the songs of the Hebrides as revealed in the fine collection by Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser and as sung by Miss Marie Thomson, in a recent recital at the Toronto Women's Musical Club. Not only because of their haunting song, but also because the lyrics, if one may arbitrarily divorce them from the music, recapture so wholeheartedly the life and the emotions of the people. Compare, for example, "Deirdre's Farewell" to "My Sweetie Turned Me Down," or the "Islay Reaper's Song" to "Where D'ya Worka John!"

Miss Thomson has sung the Hebridean songs for us before and one is again impressed by the evident affection that she has for them and the natural way in which she sings them. There is no attempt to jazz them up; she sings them with traditional simplicity and lack of artifice, enhanced by a soprano voice that is unpretentious in its sweetness and purity, and Miss Jean Buchanan's piano accompaniment to Miss Thompson provided an authentic background.



PHYLLIS KRAUTER  
Who plays with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at its next twilight recital on Tuesday, Nov. 13th.

The songs are work songs and love songs and in them experience and legend associate without strangeness. They are never very far away from the sea and they are rarely without that faint undercurrent of melancholy which characterizes the songs of simple people. One understands that in the remote corners of Cape Breton some of these songs are heard to this day, having been brought over by Hebrideans many years ago.

Hal Frank

## "The Outsider" Revived at The Empire

The Empire Theatre players score another distinct success this week with their presentation of "The Outsider," that striking play by Dorothy Brandon which ran a year in London and another in New York. "The Outsider" is unusual, gripping and has an interest-holding and well-worked-out plot. It is the story of Lalage, the beautiful daughter of a famous London surgeon who has been a cripple from childhood and who craves to be loved as other women are loved. Her father and other great London surgeons have repeatedly told her there is no possibility of a cure, and her music is her only medium of expression for the passion that is in her.

Anton Ragatzky, an unorthodox healer by mechanics who has effected marvellous cures but is scoffed at by his professional brethren, secures an interview by a trick and persuades her to give him a trial. Though her father forbids her, the girl enters a private nursing home of Ragatzky's and spends a year strapped to a rack. On the appointed day, several of her father's professional friends come to witness the girl's first attempt to walk. The attempt is made, and appears to be a failure, as the girl falls to the ground after a step or two. The surgeons leave deriding Ragatzky, and with them goes the young man whom Lalage loves and who would have married her had the cure been successful. Ragatzky, weeping at his apparent failure because he himself loves the girl, says she will never see him again. Lalage recognizes that it is he she really loves and moved by the realization, walks towards the door in order to prevent his departure. Hearing her steps, he returns and the play ends in the usual manner of plays with happy endings.

Frank E. Camp plays Anton Ragatzky so well that this is easily one of his most successful efforts in Toronto. He is entirely convincing in the part and it would be difficult to suggest room for improvement. Associated with Mr. Camp in the premier honors of the presentation is Marjorie Foster, who plays Lalage, the crippled girl, in a manner that proves her to be the possessor of real dramatic ability and shows the results of careful study of the part. The

other members of the cast are thoroughly pleasing, especially Edmund Abbey as the girl's father, Anne Carew as "Madame Klost," and Robert Leslie as Basil Owen, the girl's fiancé. —P. M. R.

## "Mary" at the Victoria

If, and when, Toronto is forced to bid even a temporary farewell to the Victoria-Savoy Musical Comedy Company, Mr. Cook's players will depart knowing that the warmest of welcomes awaits their return. It is no mean achievement to have established in Toronto—a city known throughout the continent for its almost-inexhaustible quirkiness of taste in things theatrical—a stock company offering a new Broadway favorite each week, and to have established such a company on a foundation which assured its future success. Toronto may have been a bit slow in warming to a new experience, but, once given, its approval and support was full-hearted. The announcement that the company, through circumstances beyond Mr. Cook's control, is forced to terminate its engagement at the Victoria will be received with general regret. When the company does return, however, its record at the Victoria will not be lost on its thousands of appreciative followers.

Steadily increasing smoothness and smartness has featured the season at the Victoria, and in "Mary" the current offering, these qualities are strikingly demonstrated. "Mary" is a George M. Cohan piece and that gives it a running start, but it is known best of all perhaps, as the sparkling comedy which gave that universal favorite "The Love Nest" to a waiting world. As with nearly every Cohan show, "Mary" offers a simple plot, which never embarrasses attention to the "musical" end of the comedy, and the Victoria players have entered into the spirit of the piece with a general good-humor which makes it delightful.

In addition to being well-staged and freshly costumed, "Mary" is chiefly notable for the general excellence of its singing. Renee Hamilton, whose voice and charming manner have on each occasion merited the highest praise, keeps her audience enraptured when she sings the two song-hits "Mary" and "The Love Nest." Miss Hamilton's voice is remarkable for its purity and control and it is not too much to prophesy that a brilliant and greater future awaits her. Frank Gallagher shares the vocal honors, and his stirring singing of the oil driller's song "Deeper Still" with its masculine cadences is a notable bit of work.

Dainty Leona Woodworth is as captivating as ever, and with the comedy in the capable hands of Eddie Morris and Lew Christy, the lighter side receives full attention. An interposed bit of burlesque melodrama gives Carrie Reynolds and Robert Capron an opportunity to add to the fun, to a running fire of comment from the audience by Mr. Morris. The chorus work and dancing is excellent, and the costuming in the second makes a perfect stage picture. "Mary" is a good show, well done, and adds to the already high reputation of Mr. Cook's company. —H. W. McM.

## Note and Comment

GEORGE M. COHAN's newest farce, exactly as played for eight months at the Hudson Theatre, New York, is amusing all parts of the globe today. This play is called "Whispering Friends" and brings to the theatre-goer an insight into gossip domestic life that is as humorous as it is true. It is a Cohan show and Empire patrons know well enough how our company will fit a Cohan cast.

The late Alan Dae, writing for the New York American, summed it all up when he wrote as follows last February:

"Viewing the play technically, I'll say that Mr. Cohan had almost done the impossible in 'Whispering Friends.' It is so pugnaciously droll and its ideas are so human and so apt and so well thought out. Instead of educating your careful ears at poor humanity's married plight, Mr. Cohan makes you laugh and laugh heartily. The folks shrieked with mirth. It is a rare comedy gem."

The situations are so synchronous as to keep the audiences in a continued state of great good humor, with never a moment's let-up in interest.

A moderate circumstanced young insurance broker weds a wealthy widow, a fact which makes him unduly sensitive of being suspected of having married her for her money.

Returning from the honeymoon, the friends of the couple concoct a scheme to test out the hubby's disingenuousness.

The complications that inevitably ensue makes for an entertainment that caused critics to doff their hats to the latest mirthprovoking tribute to Momus. "Whispering Friends" will be staged by the New Empire Company next week. Robert Leslie and Marjorie Foster will enact the leading roles. Seats are now on sale at the box-office for all performances next week.

WHEN Frieda Hempel opened her season in Carnegie Hall recently, she was greeted with such enthusiasm by the audience, which packed the great auditorium, that the beginning of her programme was considerably delayed, while the radiant diva stood smiling and bowing literally for several minutes. When she was, at last, permitted to sing her voice poured forth more luscious and glowing than ever in one of her characteristically great productions. (Continued on page 14)

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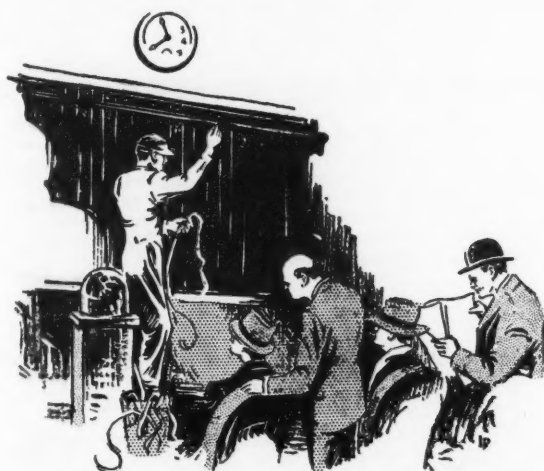
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## A Statesman and Booklover

"Belieft Heaven and Charing Cross",  
by Martin Burrell; Macmillans,  
Toronto; 328 pages; price \$3.50.

BY BERNARD K. SANDWELL.

EVEN in Canada, things occasionally get into the narrow columns, and upon the spruce-pulp paper, of the daily newspaper, which for all the ephemerality of their surroundings the world does not willingly let die. These articles originally appeared in the columns of the Ottawa Journal, where with the aid of large-type headlines and frequent subheads they managed to compete for attention with the latest American murder trials and the proceedings of the Glebe Ratepayers' Association and the utterances of great statesmen at the Chateau-Laurier. In such garb and such company they comported themselves as befitted their station in life, which is no more than to say that they pleased many readers of the Journal. But, like Griselda in her rags, they evidently had that about them which spoke, to the discerning eye, of a capacity to shine in a much higher station; and the Macmillan Company of Canada has proceeded to reclothe them in very princely garments, in which, we strongly suspect, they are far more at home than they ever were in their newspaper dress, and in which they will attract the attention of a much wider and more critical and attentive public.

Mr. Burrell is a former Cabinet Minister of Canada. There are not many such, of whom we should care to predict that they would some day write an excellent book of essays "for booklovers". He is not much like the ordinary run of Cabinet Ministers, but then the Province which he represented, British Columbia, is not much like the ordinary run of Canadian Provinces. It has been suggested that he was first summoned to the Privy Council because Sir Robert Borden wanted to have somebody to whom he could talk about poetry; he could not get anybody from any other part of Canada because an ability to talk about poetry is fatal to a politician in the other Provinces, except French Quebec (Sir Robert kept his own interest in the subject as dark as he could, and suppressed from his speeches thousand of apt quotations because he knew what the Halifax and Antigonish electors thought of them). There have been worse reasons for selecting Ministers, and there have been many wholly unlitary Ministers who were less practical and efficient in the conduct of their portfolios. But we are quite sure that Mr. Burrell regards the post of Parliamentary Librarian as infinitely above that of Minister of Customs and feels that his real success began in 1920. Posterity may vote with him.

Griselda, it is true, still shows even in her princely garb a few traces of her lowly origin. A few of the essays are more newspaperish than bookish, but that is usually because of the subject rather than the treatment. In "A New Art Movement" one could wish that Mr. Burrell had discussed the work of the Group of Seven rather than a certain apologia for it which can hardly be as permanent as that which it defends. The article on Lord Birkenhead starts out as a discussion of the disproportion between the achievements of the Smith Clan and their numbers, and would have been more interesting (though perhaps more painful to the Smiths, which may be why Mr. Burrell switched) if it had been worked to a conclusion on those lines and had not turned into a biographical sketch of "F.E." But the great majority of these twenty-six articles are such as Canadian (and other) book lovers will be very glad to have with them in permanent form. The refutation of Ludwig's extraordinarily distorted "Napoleon" is very properly put first in the book, because it is a most workmanlike performance by a writer who knows his history and his sources very completely, and has been impelled to marshal all his powers by his indignation at an insult to truth and to England, and at a dishonest kind of writing which violates all that is most sacred in his concept of literature. A similar sense of protest, evoked largely by references to the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, animates his excellent article on Colonel House; and if an Irish-American critic named Boyd had not undertaken to put Milton in his place we



HON. MARTIN BURRELL.

should have missed a very breezy screed on poetry and liberty. In fact, the best way to get a first-class article out of Mr. Burrell is to make him very angry, but this can only be done by drawing his attention to some vicious attack on somebody who cannot defend himself.

There is much charm, too, in the purely rambling articles, such as those on Golf (a little indignation, here too, against the unsportsmanlike type of golfer), on Lord Morley (some indignation against General Gordon and against Gladstone), and on "The Nature of Pain" (with its very just protest against Tennyson's "Nature red in tooth and claw"). But to one booklover reader there is nothing to compare in interest with the article on "A Canadian Poet", the finest public tribute that has yet been paid to Duncan Campbell Scott, and additionally noteworthy for the revelation it gives us of the feelings entertained for Scott's work by no less a master than John Masfield—with whom Mr. Burrell has long been in friendly converse. Mr. Burrell is no academic critic. He has an intuitive judgment—usually very sound—between the false and the true in literature as in history; the former evokes his indignation, and the latter his reverence and love. We need more of all these qualities in our Canadian criticism.

## A Russian Machiavelli

"Lenin", by Valeriu Marcu, translated  
by E. W. Dicks; Victor Gollancz, Ltd.,  
London; Ryerson Press, Toronto;  
price \$6.00.

BY C. R. FAY

Economics Department, University  
of Toronto.

VLADIMIR ILYITCH ULIANOV was born in 1870 and died in 1924. From his brother, who was hanged in 1887 for attempted assassination of

the Tsar and of whom a beautiful portrait faces p. 26 of this fascinating book, Ulianov took the nom de guerre of Lenin; and in this way the city of Peter the Great finally became Leninograd.

Lenin was perhaps as great as a man can be whose soul is full of hatred. But for him the Russian Revolution would have been swallowed up in counter-revolution for better or for worse. The French Revolution was startling, but it was clearly prepared and intelligible, and its bitterness to France was forgotten in the military glories of Napoleon. Lenin, however, rose to power on the ruins of the most shameful treaty that a nation has ever concluded with a foe in the field. Why did his own people not rend this exile who since 1914 had been praying for the defeat of his country? Why before long did the war-sick peasants rally round him to thrust back the Polish invader? Why, when he died, was he accorded almost divine honour? The answer is that he was passionately Russian, but even more passionately a revolutionary, a strong man, a realist of realists, a full blooded Marxian who recognized and abetted the inexorable march of events. He was at once patient and daring, cautious and ready for a crisis, a plant of Revolution, bitter and far-reaching.

Events in Russia had been shaping towards disruption since his boyhood. To us of the West Russian life, as recorded here, presents an almost incredibly bleak and ruthless picture. The farm houses were so bare that even the cock-roaches forsook them. "The man who has bugs is the envy of his neighbour"; and the pipe in the paper factories down which the pulp is conveyed was cleaned by living brooms. "A woman, entirely naked, had to slip down the pipe in a sack, her body thus wiping down the walls".

Out of this crude industrialism grew strikes and soviets; in 1896; in 1905, when the workers led by Father Gapon to the winter palace were shot down by the soldiery; and again in 1911. Wise government and a strong middle class might have saved the situation, but there was neither. The Tsar was weak, the Tsarina superstitious and a tool in the hands of reaction. The administration gambled on war against Japan and lost. The Dumas aped constitutional government, but the only message of their constituents was "We want land". The terrorism of Stolypin removed the outward signs of disorder, but his policy of appeasing some by gifts of land made millions of others landless and dissolved the agelong binding force of the Mir. Such was the reality behind the Russian steam roller of 1914. Meanwhile Lenin was biding his time, now in exile (for his part in the strikes of 1896 he was banished for three years to Siberia), now in St. Petersburg; writing books such as "Where to Begin"—the Primer of the Revolution, as it came to be—and editing a paper which was



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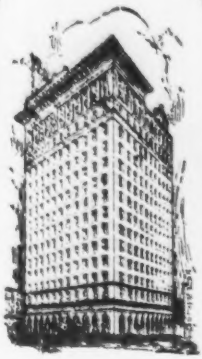
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smuggled into Russia; with few followers in his various places of exile. Munich, London, Cracow, Zurich, but with growing power in Russia itself, because he never compromised. His chance came in 1917 when Revolution from above by discontented generals and intellectuals was reinforced and overwhelmed by revolution from below. Unwisely the Provisional Government invited the exiles to return; and on Nov. 7, 1917 Soviet Russia came into being. Lenin and Trotsky were its leaders and Lenin quickly displayed his unique powers. He tamed anarchy, demanded and exacted discipline and work, brushed aside the talkers and ruthlessly repressed opposition within the party as well as without. He hoped at first that Western Europe would join the revolution. When this failed, he turned inwards and salvaged the revolution in Russia by confirming the peasants in the ownership of land and introducing a new economic policy which tolerated capitalism. Thus he fought on, till he killed himself with overwork, shocking the world by the consolidation of his system and his followers by his deviations from it, when necessity commanded. With the people he never lost touch. From the first he was bound up with the masses, thought for them, learned from them. His strength lay in his capacity to divine the changing moods of the nameless multitude.

But was he not a supremely bad man? To my judgment he is a second Machiavelli, a ruthless patriot for whom the end justified the means. The end assuredly was not his own comfort or advantage. The good behind him and within him was the suffering of the millions around him. To liberate them he could see no other way; and it is precisely this which condemns his would-be imitators in other lands. Cruelty is wicked, and Lenin was cruel, but his at any rate was a cruelty provoked by cruelty as great.

Few who open this book will lay it down till they have reached the end. The style is in harmony with the subject, vivid and dynamic; and the translation from the German original is excellent.

### Vagaries of Censorship

"To the Pure," a study of obscenity and the Censor, by Morris L. Ernst and William Seagle; the Viking Press. Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; price \$5.00.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THIS intensely interesting book is the work of two New York lawyers (both of literary proclivities) who have made an attempt to gather and present in vivacious yet serious form all the available information with regard to book censorship in English speaking countries. Though they were led to this task by the vagaries and contradictions of censorship in the United States, it would be impossible to present the issues fully without a survey of British instances during the past 100 years, for United States judges frequently rely on English precedents in their decision, and the laws against obscenity first took concrete form in the legislation of the great jurist Lord Campbell passed in 1868, which probably inspired the establishment of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice by Anthony Comstock shortly afterward.

The authors do not attempt to deal at any considerable length with the anomalies of play censorship for the very good reason that different principles are necessary involved. The difference was made clear by the great humorist W. S. Gilbert when he testified before the British Parliamentary Committee on Stage Censorship in 1905 in those words: "I should say that there is a very wide distinction between what is read and what is seen. In a novel one may read that 'Ellie stripped off her dressing gown and stepped into her bath, without any harm; but I think that if that were presented on the stage it would be shocking'. But as George Bernard Shaw remarked at the time this constitutes no argument in favor of a stage censorship, because existing laws against indecent exposure would cover any attempt to present such a scene in the theatre.

As is made clear with much interesting detail by Messrs. Ernst and Seagle the great drawback toward any successful or logical organization of a book censorship lies in the impossibility of obtaining a working definition of what constitutes obscenity. This initial obstacle was pointed out when Lord Campbell introduced his famous legislation by Lord Brougham and Lord Cockburn, and famous Commonsers like Mr. Roebuck. Customarily the answer and often the effective answer, so far as obtaining an acquittal is concerned, lies in claiming that the book attacked is a "work of art". But here again it is impossible to obtain a clear legal definition of what constitutes a "work of art". The subter-



LYTTON STRACHEY  
An impression of the famous author of "Eminent Victorians" and "Queen Victoria."

tuge enables all sorts of filthy impostors to claim immunity as "artists" or at least to obtain a temporary advertisement as such. Censorship on the ground of obscenity cannot be applied to work of science, of which a clear definition may be drawn, without grave disaster to the welfare of the human race.

Anyone acquainted with the history of literature and the laws for its regulation are well aware that the censorship of books on the ground of obscenity, with its close relation to sex, is a purely modern institution. Perhaps the best chapter in the book is that in which the progress of censorship through the centuries is outlined. At first it took the form of the prohibition, sometimes with penalties of torture and death, of free theological discussion. Then as theologians declined in power before the onslaught of secular autocrats, it took the form of political censorship, — the prohibition under several penalties of the free discussion of political ideas. Sexual censorship has arisen with the growth of democracy, and our authors point out that it was inevit-

able. Democracy centres around the individual home or family, and democracy fights blindly, illogically, stupidly perhaps, but nevertheless earnestly, against anything which its instincts tell it, menaces home and family. The feeling that obscenity and the encouragement of sexual lawlessness tends toward the disintegration of society is deep-rooted in many who have a hearty appetite for the ribaldries of the classic writers.

The authors admit that the opponents of censorship are today fighting a losing battle. Book censorship is being established in European countries which never in the past thought of such a thing except in relation to political propaganda. But in their comprehensive survey I think they have overlooked one fact which accounts for the persistence of a popular demand for censorship in an age of plain speaking. It is the repugnance of the normal human being toward sexual perversion, the ultimate abyss of human degradation. Healthy ribaldry humanity can endure with gusto. No poet idealized feminine chastity in a greater degree than Shakespeare, yet he often violates the modern canons against obscenity. But of recent years there has arisen in many countries a school of writers who try to cast a romantic glamor over the foulest of human perversions. So long as the opponents of censorship take these gentry under their protective wings, book censorship with all its injustices, anomalies and contradictions, will be supported by many who are not revolted by mere ribaldry.

The latter chapters of the book are marred by a good deal of puerile special pleading and by very doubtful taste. In dealing with the problems of expression, in relation to candor and truth the authors seem to overlook the fact that it is quite possible to relate anything with absolute lucidity (provided you are a competent writer) and without offence, so long as you try to preserve the standards of a gentleman, — or shall we say a lady. The "conversation of polite society" is much derided by many who think themselves emancipated, but say what one will it constitutes the best of tests.

(Continued on page 10)



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## THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 9)

A sense of this would have saved these authors from a descent into unnecessary foulness of expression, foulness which I for one feel certain was introduced in the hope that it might help the sales of the book.

In the appendix considerable attention is paid to Canada. The very sane and just decision of Magistrate James Edmond Jones of Toronto, in dismissing the ridiculous charge of obscenity against Feuchtwanger's "Power" is reprinted in full, but for reasons best known to themselves the authors seem inclined to ridicule its common sense. They have a more legitimate cause for humor in reprinting the full catalogue of the Canadian customers censorship which, they hold, is the most efficiently organized in the world. But even here had they taken the trouble to inform themselves they would have discovered that its details are applied "mutatis mutandis". For the most part it is aimed at preventing the dissemination of Bolshevism, among alien immigrants. So far as it is sexual, the only authors of high literary standing who suffer are Balzac and Guy de Maupassant. Maupassant died a victim of his own slant toward obscenity, and his standing as an "artist" has been greatly exaggerated by writers of a similar turn of mind. The only work of great literary importance on the customs index is Balzac's "Contes Drolatiques". This prohibition was established by the late Hon. William Patterson over thirty years ago, and has since been honored in the breach rather than the observance.

I am not prepared to argue that the customs censorship is of any special importance to the community or contributes to the public weal, but certain literary tendencies of the time contribute to its continuance. The instinct of the Anglo-Saxon peoples which makes the anomalies of censorship possible is at bottom sound. The authors of "To the Pure" are skeptical as to the part that public obscenity and sexual license played in the fall of the Roman Empire (which never really died) but they cannot deny the decimating effect of these vices and excesses on the earlier Empires and civilizations of the East. The pro-consuls of Great Britain have to deal every day with people enervated and rotten to the core through the obscenity which has for ages permeated their outlook on life. The Nordic races have risen from savagery to domination by virtue of the strictness of their sexual ideals. The extravagances to which these ideals lead in the case of censorship are after all inconsequential in relation to the definite human values of which they are at times a ludicrous expression.

On the death of Macaulay, the Earl of Shaftesbury wrote in his diary, "Is there a sentence in all his writing to offend decency, morality, the Christian faith?" This is a very narrow judgment on the basis of which thousands of dull creatures could claim literary eminence. But today there are critics and writers in all parts of the English speaking world who take the position that a work is not literature, not art, unless it does offend decency, morality and the Christian faith; a view quite as narrow and much more harmful. These make censorship with all its anomalies unavoidable.

## In Many Keys

"The Hogarth Essays"; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 236 pages; price \$3.00.

By PELHAM EDGAR

THESE are essays selected from two series issued in 1924 and 1928 by Leonard and Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press, and comprise eleven titles out of some forty that have appeared. The book is of genuine critical value, as an indication of its contents will indicate.

In "Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown" a quaint parable is presented by Virginia Woolf to illustrate the contrast



ELINOR WYLIE  
Whose new volume of poems, "Trivial Breath," was reviewed in a recent issue.

between the Edwardian and the Georgian theory of fiction.

Logan Pearsall Smith in "The Prospects of Literature" again probes the modern time to discover three ingredients of greatness lacking. Energetic convictions, desire for fame, and an unbacked and flexible medium of expression were elements making for power in all the ages we recognize as great. As we are without firm convictions, so too we are unsollicitous of fame, and our language has lost its fine resiliency. "So important is this need of an unbacked, expressive diction to give to thought an enduring form . . . that I should hardly consider it a paradox to regard what we call the great imaginative periods of literature as being, in fact, linguistic phenomena—incidents not so much in the history of man's mind, as in that of his language."

E. M. Forster contributes a paper called "Anonymity: an Enquiry". It is an amplification of the idea "that all literature tends towards a condition of anonymity, and that, so far as words are creative, a signature merely distracts us from their true significance." De Quincey's distinction between the literature of knowledge and the literature of power is hovering in Mr. Forster's mind while he writes. Informative writing, he amusingly complains, such as the factual or allegedly factual communications of the press, would be more authoritative over a responsible signature. But here anonymity is the rule. Our contacts with creative literature, on the other hand, should never be distorted by teasing considerations of personality. We should read the poem and forget the poet. "The signature, the name, belongs to the surface-personality, and pertains to the world of information, it is a ticket, not the spirit of life. While the author wrote he forgot his name; while we read him we forget both his name and our own. When we have finished reading we begin to ask questions, and to study the book and the author, we drag them into the realm of information. Now we learn a thousand things, but we have lost the pearl of great price, and in the chatter of question and answer, in the torrents of gossip and examination papers we forget the purpose for which creation was performed". There is room for argument and rebuttal here, but as a plea against pedantry Mr. Forster's contention will stand.

Then follows a spirited account of a war episode, and we return nearer to the world of letters in Rose Macaulay's "Catchwords and Claptrap". As suggested by the title she is investigating the element of exaggeration or frank fallacy that underlies so many of our stock phrases and corrupts the virtue of innumerable single words. It is these perversions of language that waylay the unwary artist and teasingly embarrass even the writer who can discriminate between the false and the true.

Leonard Woolf's "Hunting the Highbrow" is the most diverting essay in the volume, but its lightness carries a lot of weight. The specimens he brings home in his bag are:

1. Altifrons altifrontissimus, the original, primitive, and real highbrow or intellectual who prefers the appeal to his intellect rather than that solely to his senses.

2. Altifrons aestheticus var severus, the man who likes only what is best in literature, art, and music, or, as Mr. Magill puts it, good stuff.

3. Altifrons frankauensis, the man who is not entertained and uplifted by the novels of Mr. Gilbert Frankau.

4. Pseudaltifrons intellectualis, the man who likes only what nobody else can understand.

5. Pseudaltifrons aestheticus, the man who, in literature, art, and music, likes only the latest thing or the oldest thing or the thing which the majority dislikes.

It is the second variety that gives to posterity its surest standard of values. He (altifrons aestheticus) never selects books for their current popular appeal, and still we must accept the fact that his contemporary choice, scorned in its day, justifies itself uncannily with the passage of time. The roughneck reader of today does not absorb much of Conrad, Samuel Butler or W. H. Hudson (the highbrow selections of a generation ago), but he does not contest their position as sufficient classics. And the roughneck reader of tomorrow, forgetting his Ethel M. Dell and his Hutchinson in the fervor of new contacts with their successors, will again consent to reputations that only a few discerning people are proclaiming today.

In "The Future of the Art of Poetry" Robert Graves gives us the logic of the new movement in poetry which has effected his own severance from the traditional way, and T. S. Eliot in three penetrating essays justifies the manner of seventeenth century poets—notably Donne, Marvell, and Dryden who have influenced him and his group.

Miss Theodora Bosanquet is most readable in her account of "Henry James at Work".

Roger Fry discusses the importance of the formal element in art,



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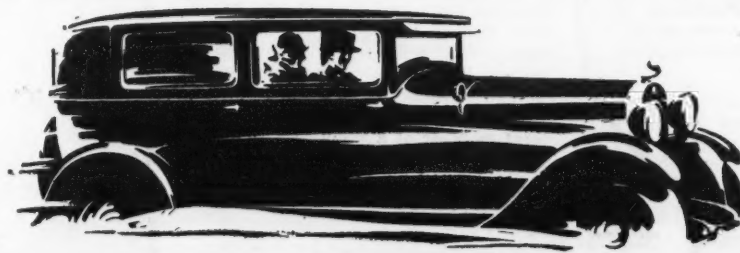
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and gives the Freudians timely advice. They imagine that the essence of any manifestation taking the form of art is to be discovered in its origins, which explains their ridiculous over-valuation of the sex impulse in their analysis of results. The true nature of any phenomena is to be found not in what it proceeds from, but in what it is capable of becoming. The most significant aesthetic processes have not yet received their true appraisal from psychologists, and it is to them that Mr. Fry addresses his argument.

The book closes with a characteristic piece of Gertrude Stein fooling. The law of libel forbids me to say that the woman is crazy, and since she is received into admittedly great company we are under some compulsion to puzzle out her devious defence of the "continuous present".



CHARLES DICKENS  
Who is the subject of a new biography as well as of the much discussed biographical novel, "This Side Idiotry."

## Half a Million Words

"The History of British Civilization," by Esme Wingfield-Stratford, D.Sc. M.A.; George Routledge and Sons, Mussons, Toronto; two volumes.

By W. STEWART WALLACE

THE writing of these two stupendous volumes must have been a feat of physical endurance. They contain no less than half a million words, and the publishers announce that they have taken the author nine years to write. It may as well be said at once that the author would have been better advised to have devoted his physical energies and these nine years to some other form of manual labour. The volumes purport to tell the story of British civilization from the Stone Age down to the Great War. They attempt to cover the development of civilization not only in the British Isles, but in India, the Dominions, and the other component parts of the British Empire. The author considers no subject alien to his pen. Politics, religion, institutions, law, agriculture, industries, commerce, science, literature, architecture, painting, stained glass sculpture, music, furniture, manners, language, and philosophy, —these and even other subjects invade his narrative, and he expresses opinions with regard to them in a rash and omniscient way which would put to shame the editorial staff of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

It is not difficult to see what Mr. Wingfield-Stratford has tried to do. He has tried to tell the story of the progress of civilization among the British peoples, and with this object in view he has read widely and laboriously. But he has not succeeded in attaining his objective. He avoids, it is true, the bare recital of historical facts, but he flies to the opposite extreme. He takes the various phases

of British history as pegs on which to hang a great variety of opinions which do not, in many cases, appear to be well founded. In discussing, for example, the development of literature in the overseas dominions of the British Empire, he delivers himself thus:

But in none of the Dominions is the inner life developed to even its normal extent amongst people of European stock. Such an idea as that of a colonial mystic seems almost a contradiction in terms. Artists and poets have occasionally arisen from the colonies—Australia can boast the name of Mackinnell in sculpture, and South Africa that of Luytens in architecture,—but these are isolated instances and they seem rather offshoots of an alien culture than representatives of a tradition or spirit native to their respective Dominions. Even the culture of the United States, such as it is and has been, has nothing to be compared with it in these Dominions overseas—there is nothing remotely corresponding to a colonial Boston. Naturally beauties of nature, unique of their kind, have found artists to interpret them, though more often than not men have received their training in the school of Europe, and who see their native land through strange glasses. It is inevitable, too, that poetry of a sort—a breezy and sedulously manly sort, as a rule—should be produced, even to the extent of filling an Oxford Book. But we look in vain for a colonial Masefield or Kipling, let alone a Shelley. No doubt colonial art has a certain vigour, no doubt it has improved with the prosperity of the Dominions, but no candid citizen of these young nations will be found to deny and very few to regret that it is as yet a provincial and essentially second-rate product.

About many of his pages there is a journalistic flippancy which sits ill on the Muse of History. A fair example of his idea of being epigrammatic is to be found in such a sentence as this gem from his prologue: No doubt Adam was a gardener, but to exalt spade work into the crown of all human endeavour is not Scripture, but Bolshevism run mad.

Or take this other charming aphorism from his prologue: The time is almost ripe for the biographical genius who should succeed in reducing Christ to the category of Elmer Gantry.

Mr. Wingfield-Stratford in his best Fleet Street manner ventures to confess that in steering "the Barque of Clio . . . between the Scylla of specialism and the Charybdis of journalism" he is not "presumptuous enough to claim a pilot's certificate". His modesty is commendable; but his rashness in attempting to steer between the rocks without a sufficient knowledge of navigation has been disastrous.



FRANK SULLIVAN  
Who has brought out a collection of his humorous articles in "Innocent Bystander" (Liveright-McLean & Smithers).

## The Humors of Wessex

"The Ring Fence," a novel by Eden Philpotts; Macmillans, Toronto; \$2.00

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE versatile Mr. Philpotts after excursions in the ingenuities of the murder mystery tale and the politics of ancient Byzantium is back where he began, among the homely, humorous people of Devonshire. The scene of this discursive tale is the village of Thorpe Michael near Dartmouth, and the reader moves for nearly 400 pages among trivial parochial episodes which became profoundly interesting under the deft touch of the novelist, and among simple folk so intimately characterized that they become cherished acquaintances before the book is end-

ed. Some of them are sinners, some are fools, some have the sound sterling qualities of that yeomanry which is the back bone of England. In fact the hereditary attachment of the yeoman to the soil on which he was born, is the main theme of the book, although it involves the life stories of half a score of persons other than Abraham Churchward whose desperate ambition to double his holdings and put a ring fence around them is the pivot around which the tale is constructed.

For those who like love stories there are no less than three, all sane, charming and natural. Nor does Mr. Philpotts balk at death and tragedy. Both elements, handled without morbidity but with a clear sense of the realities of existence come into the tale. No young man could have written the book; it is too rich in mature reflection about life for that. The racy proverbial sayings of many of the characters are a continual delight, and their speech has the acrid pungent quality of a nut, the ideal which J. M. Synge aimed at in some of his Irish plays. The characterizations are capital, particularly that of the platitudinary Theodore Dasher, the village nurseryman who imagines himself one of the chosen souls of the earth. Few novelists could have presented Dasher without droppinto into a caricature,—but this egotist is intensely real.

It is interesting to contrast the Wessex folk of the post-war period with the Wessex folk of Thomas Hardy's tales written 35 to 50 years ago. Mr. Philpotts' localities are those which figure in many of Hardy's tales and his characters are of the same blood, but their outlook is by no means so hopeless, and their acceptance of misfortune at once more stoical and more optimistic.

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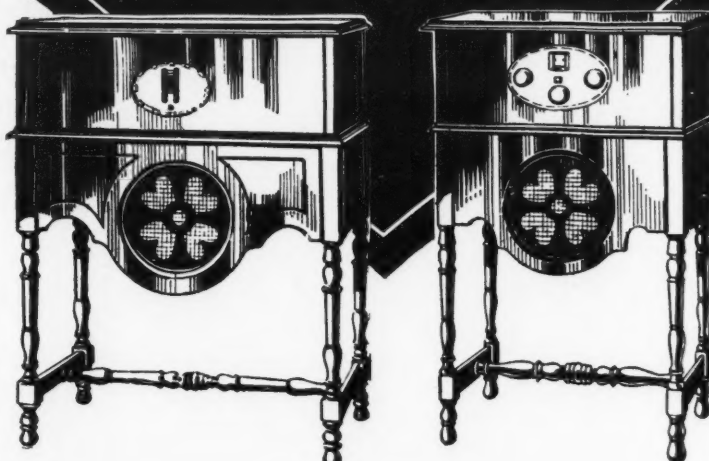
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## THE BOOKSHELF

### Distinction and Refinement

"The Lady of Stainless Raiment," by Mathilde Eiker; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 340 pages; \$2.50.

By T. D. RIMMER

IT IS good to see the increasing number of women who can write artistically and sincerely. Willa Cather, Sheila Kaye-Smith, Mrs. Wharton, Vera Hutchinson, I. A. R. Wylie and a few others have shown that women are to be reckoned with and in American poetry this is even more evident. Of course, women have shone in former eras—who has not heard of or read Sappho, Sand, the Brontës, Jane Austen or even that orchid, Ouida? But where there were single stars there is now a galaxy and our women authors have lost much of that ultra-subjective approach which marred the work of many and delayed their emancipation.

It has taken this emancipation to produce authors of the calibre of Miss Eiker. Only a tree nurtured in this soil could have borne such fruitage and this novel has a clear, forthright style that belongs peculiarly to modernity. Nevertheless, Miss Eiker has gone back a few years for her background which is laid in the Southern states and deals with the influence of traditions that with their courtly heritage bring also a restriction which is the stronger for being unwritten. Against this background she sets the characters of Julian and Claudia Haldane. Julian marries Claudia, who is a product of her environment and goes serenely on her destined way toward social attainment. What Julian wanted from his marriage was color, what Claudia gives him is the stainless white, almost cream, of her impeccability. His gradual disillusionment and the resentment of the artist against aridity fuse at last into open rebellion and he goes to Paris to paint and serve a four years' waiting for the woman who, he realizes, is his true ideal.

Miss Eiker takes a long time to get to her main theme, in fact the whole of the first book is practically introductory. Yet it is here the background is painted in and the book gains rather than loses by its leisurely pace. One becomes absorbed in the story, becomes almost one of the family she writes of. Only in Galsworthy is there the same intangible gifts which brings the reader into a family circle with such unobtrusive skill. Claudia, Julian, Winston, Katharan, Dr. Trenholme, Mrs. Chappelle, Gréville, Zosime and Olympe—they insinuate themselves into one's consciousness until one thinks of them as people of flesh and blood whom it is a privilege to know.

Even Claudia has our sympathy, for her environment has moulded her thought, almost her soul, until she is a beautiful automaton motivated by the strings of tradition and custom. She receives homage as her right and even the graceless succumb to her very evident virtue and genuflect before her shrine. Miss Eiker could have been cruel here, could have made Claudia a butt for satire, but she has been wise enough to refrain from this and by presenting all the facts has made Claudia more convincing and Julian's reactions more comprehensible. The same restraint governs throughout the book.

Winston Trenholme also is portrayed sympathetically though Katharan is somewhat overshadowed. Her influence over Julian would have been the more authentic for an earlier emphasis. But it is carping to point to slight defects where there is so much fine writing and so much of charm and serenity.

The whole book is written quietly, with a quality of refinement that stamps Miss Eiker as a significant author. One can commence her novel with an assurance of enjoyment that is realized as the story progresses. There is no haste, no straining after effects, and the result is a splendid novel which moves with all the Southern leisureliness.

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Jacket design for "The Lady of Stainless Raiment."

### Including the Scandinavian

"European Elegies" by Watson Kirkconnell; The Graphic Publishers, Ottawa; 166 pages; \$2.

BY RAYMOND KNISTER

THIS is a quaint book, and it would have been a pity if it had not reached an audience. One almost would say an old-fashioned book, but that is probably because one remembers that Longfellow made a bulky compendium of European poetry in his own translation. *European Elegies* consists of an hundred poems, all short, all concerned with death or the passing of melancholy things, (which should be a consolation) from about fifty languages and dialects.

Anyone who has tried to put a ballad of Uhland or de Musset into passable English verse has some idea of what faces the translator. The problem of mere accuracy is one thing.

In high school a person of my acquaintance translated a line of Victor Hugo to the effect that on a starry night his gaze penetrated beyond the world of reality. (I would quote if my French were as good as Hugo's even though I don't remember) to "The world was so real that my eyes protruded." But the main problem is not accuracy, it is to get the emotion of the poem and if possible its technical excellence in the original translated into another language.

When that other language is English, the difficulty is increased. Mr. Kirkconnell claims in his Introduction. English is laconic, and fewer syllables to the line are required in poetry; while as to rhyme endings, it seems unfitted to them, by comparison with other languages with their inflections, and sometimes a dozen endings to nouns. The result is that if the translator is doing the poems into verse, what is approximately a new poem must result, and that indeed has been the aim of Mr. Kirkconnell.

The Preface and Introduction make interesting reading, because they seem to embrace the writer's whole philosophy of composition and of art. For example: "In the true artistic sublimation, the man does something with the whole of himself and produces something which satisfies both his reason and his emotions." This is true at least of true artistic sublimation when it has been successful.

As to the poems themselves, they have a high average of merit. The inclusion of fifty languages was a drawback, but not so much on account of the unlikelihood of adequate proficiency, as perhaps the unlikelihood of finding poems in so many languages by which one would really be moved. Again, the simple effects in some other languages are likely to become banal in English unless completely trans-

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And here the family gathers . . . not from the sense of awe and duty which once impelled us to enter the parlor . . . but because this room has the attraction of light and music and happiness . . . be-

cause there flows into it, through the medium of the Radio, the choicest wit, wisdom and entertainment of a continent. It has become the church of the "shut-in" . . . the lecture-hall and theatre of the entire family.

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mutated, so that the production of a whole poem even in merit is not too frequent. Nevertheless there are successful poems, of which I like Petrarca's "A Little Dust", Husmann's "November", Baudelaire's "Evening Peace", and the sea-poem by the Polish poet Mickiewicz!

## Matrimony and Muchness

"HARNESSE", by A. Hamilton Gibbs, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto; price \$2.00.

"Silas Bradford's Boy" by Joseph C. Lincoln, Appleton-Mussons, Toronto; price \$2.00.

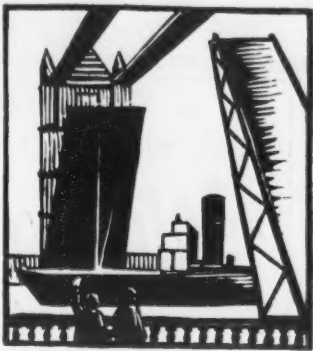
BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON

"HARNESSE", the latest novel from the pen of A. Hamilton Gibbs (brother to Sir Philip) is the best bid by either Gibb(s) since the famous "Middle of the Road". It is so pleasant and natural a story that even a reviewer ceases to make marginal notes, and loses consciousness of the professional necessity of being opinionative. Indeed, "HARNESSE" makes such smooth reading that it will be read, unlike ninety books out of every hundred, by other people than reviewers. This is high praise, but the Major Gibbs has beguiled his way into favour by being able to write a readable novel without (1) any of the accused smartness so prevalent today (2) a heroine who leaves her husband, and (3) an ending in a chancel-house or a bagnio. This is, in its own gentlemanly way, something of an heroic achievement in modern fiction.

"HARNESSE" will be remembered as a fine if seemingly—effortless novel for the character of its hero, Michael Gordon, who belongs to that fine company of Mark Sabre, Stephen Sorrell, and Rupert Ray of "Tell England". He is a thoroughbred and a gentleman, manly, kindly, genial, sensitive and courageous. He returns when the War-to-end-War is over and discovers himself in a society that suffers from mal d'ennui. Michael finds the England of 1919 as Wordsworth so aptly put it in 1802 "a fen of stagnant waters". On one side of society are narrow Victorians, on the other the mauve post-Oxonians playing the very deuce with altar, sword, and pen. Michael is fortunate enough to possess a small income, and he marries Patricia Wade who in his own parlance is "a topper". For three months they live an idyllic existence in a make-believe cottage in the village of Little Turnover, and then, like all human beings who have their hearts' desires, realize the ennui of sheer happiness. They plan careers. Michael is troubled with a desire to write and Patricia takes to the drama.

Naturally, matrimony and intellectual pursuits do not mix and Michael finds his wife deserting him first for her art, and then (when she has become a leading lady in an incredibly short time) for a dapper young libertine playing the male lead. At this point Pat has a baby, a perfectly good one that is the result of marriage, and not of dalliance, but even the little cherub fails to make her realize that woman's place is in the home—of her husband. She pursues "fame that grows in mortal soil," and Clarry Oberly, the matinee miscreant pursues her. He is just about to cut another notch in his gold-headed cane, when Michael, warned by Pat's reformed little sister, drops in and ruins a profile that was perfection. Good for Michael!—we know three gentlemen whose addresses we would be pleased to mail him. Pat sees her mistake, and they return to "Little Turnover".

Somehow one can't help admiring Michael Gordon. He is just the type of man who steers close to perfection and yet dodges the reep of priggishness. He is real, vivid, and vital. And then Major Gibbs lifts the book beyond an ordinary level with passages like this: "Incidentally, why? Was it luck or God, nature or destiny that kept the spawning millions loving one another, hating one another, succoring each other, killing each other—eternally a paradox? Good and evil, life and death, God and man were Siamese twins, each an integral part of the other, joined for ever, the one straining forward,



A woodcut by Maurice Foxell in Nelson's Annual.

the other pulling back. And the result,—inertia."

"SILAS BRADFORD'S BOY" is Joseph S. Lincoln's twenty-eighth novel, and if the preceding twenty-seven contain a similar rugged four-hundred-pages, then I feel that Mr. Lincoln has at least made an heroic start toward his life-work. But all sarcasm aside, Lincoln can write and write well. His method of approach is, however, rather curious. There is a deliberate unhurried pace about the novel that does annoy the reader—but not Mr. Lincoln. He feels that his publishers are willing, nay eager, to undertake a four-hundred-pager, and that his particular public will revel in the opus to the final punctuation-mark. Perhaps Mr. Lincoln is not to be censured, for in his prolixity and verbosity he is in very distinguished company. Richardson, Smollett, Fielding, Jane Austen, Sir Walter Scott, Balzac and the demi-god Dickens were addicted to verbal windiness. They never denied the reader an added paragraph, they never said in ten pages what could easily be stretched to an hundred, and neither does Mr. Lincoln.

"Silas Bradford's Boy" is by no means a bad novel. When one notes its prehistoric proportions one is almost finished with the business of censure. Lincoln's particular novel-ground is New England, and he knows his New Englanders.

The plot is somewhat antediluvian, the honest lawyer-lad whose father's name and achievements are hurled at his head by an exacting family and town. In Denboro in the year 1880 the name Cap'n Silas Bradford was one of renown, and in 1903 it was mentioned with reverence and odious comparison before his son, Banks. Banks is simply "Silas Bradford's boy" and will never be the man his father was". Three hundred and fifty pages later this is a wholesome prophecy, for Cap'n Silas is proven by yellowed documents to have been a low-down ship-scuttler who had a timely accident with a shot-gun in order to avoid the blue-coats and the wreck-commissioners. The plot is, of course, one of the successful novelists' formula. Stephen Leacock used it in a New England burlesque. The incidents can be seen approaching fifty pages off. They steal up on one like a mountain-range, and as noiselessly as a load of girders.

Lincoln's greatest power is in his individual characterizations. His hero and heroine are colourless and vapid, but the New England folk who surround them, the secondary characters are vivid, real, and delightfully natural: Cap'n Abijah Bradford, retired master of a schooner, Ebenezer Tadgett a quaint old furniture-dealer, Hezekiah Bartlett, a shrewd, cranky old hard-shell who says: "I'm the most unpopular critter there is in this county, and it's lot of fun." Cousin Hettie the town gossip, Maybelle Truman the worldly woman of the nineties, and finally Christopher Trent, a middle-aged beau and shady-dealer "who drives fast horses." They are all very real, if at times not very original. For its strong feeling of reality "Silas Bradford's Boy" must be commended, for its lack of brevity endured.

## Paris Notes

"Articles de Paris," by Sisley Huddleston; Methuen-Nelson, Toronto.

By F. C. GREEN

IN A prefatory letter to Mr. Le Gallienne, the author modestly refers to his collection of jottings and essays as "an assortment of frivolities." And indeed he possesses to a rare degree the journalistic knack of record—in a few hundred words his fleeting impressions of the Parisian life he knows so well. Toy balloons, the Café de la Rotonde, Josula, the last of the Bohemians, the latest guide book, the boulevard trees—all are grist to the busy mill of Mr. Huddleston's imagination. For ourselves, we like him best when he keeps to this rôle and least when he dons the mantle of literary critic. His Victor Hugo for instance is reminiscent, both in style and treatment, of the manner

of an undergraduate fresh from a perusal of Lanson's History of French Literature. But give Mr. Huddleston an historical subject and the chronicler in him rises zestfully to the occasion as when he reviews Magne's *Ninon de L'Enclos* or, in his *France and the French* gives us a brilliant eight-page résumé of the salient features of French civilization from the time of Caesar to the present day. Altogether, an excellent book for a lazy hour.

ERLE COX, who is responsible for an original tale "Out of the Silence," to be published by Rae D. Henkle Co., N. Y. C., is an Australian. Mr. Cox is on the staff of the Melbourne Argus, the leading paper of Australia, and is the author of much short fiction, "Out of the Silence" being his first full-length story. Its imaginative fascinations have caused the writer to be hailed as a new Rider Haggard and the peer of H. G. Wells by Australian reviewers. A translation of "Out of the

Silence" is to be issued shortly in Paris and the American publication is set for early October.

## CANADIANS TURN TO FLORIDA FOR A CAREFREE WINTER SEASON

Semi-tropical Florida is again drawing large numbers of Canadians for the winter season. It is becoming more popular every year—principally because it is so near, its climate is so inviting, and it offers such an array of interesting sports and

pastimes peculiar to that part of the country.

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Arrange now to spend your winter months in Florida—any Canadian National Railways Agent will gladly supply you with information about rates, routes and its resorts.

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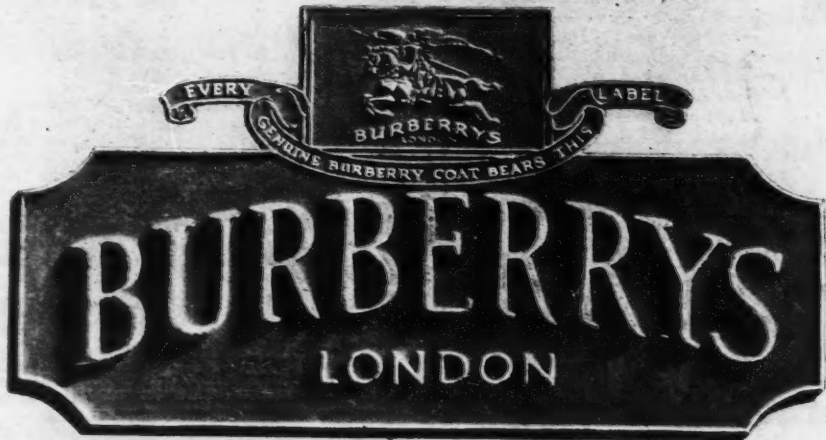


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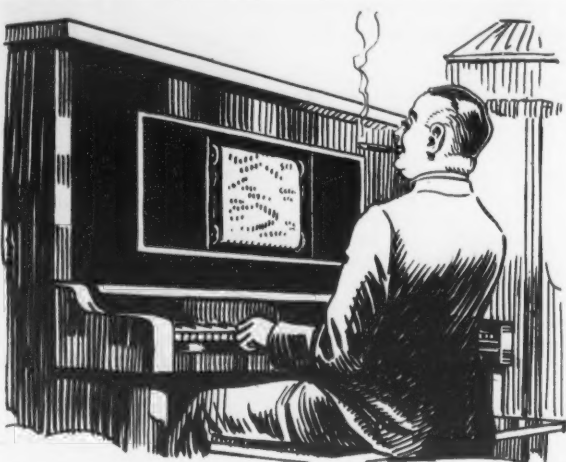
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TWO 31 DAY CRUISES -- \$300 UP  
Visiting Nassau, Havana, Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Cristobal, Caracas, La Guayra, Trinidad, Martinique, Barbados, San Juan, Bermuda  
S.S. CALIFORNIA from N. Y. — Jan. 19 and Feb. 23, 1929

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WEST INDIES CRUISES  
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SALVI  
The celebrated harpist who will be heard in recital at Massey Hall, Saturday Night, November 10th.

### MUSIC AND DRAMA

(Continued from page 7)

grammes, including the finest of Schumann, Schubert, Hugo Wolf and other romantics, as well as a generous profusion of songs in English, of which she is a staunch advocate and a notably brilliant exponent. Many requests for special numbers have been received at the office of the Canadian Concert Bureau, under whose auspices she sings at Massey Hall on November 19, and these, so far as possible, will be included in the great diva's programme, when she makes her long-awaited return after several years of absence from this city.

THE Canadian Slingers have been engaged to give a programme at the Choir Fund Concert of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Westmoreland Avenue, on November 13th.

PHYLLIS KRAEUTER plays the Saint-Saens Concerto for violin-cello and Orchestra at the twilight concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra on Tuesday next, November 13th. Possessing tone, technique, temperament and the other components of virtuosity, her distinguishing quality, according to the New York critics is musicianship. She was the first Cellist chosen by the Walter W. Naumburg Musical Foundation and as a student won the Artist Diploma in the New York Institute of Musical Art and the Loeb prize of \$1,000.00. In her two seasons of concertizing she has established herself as one of the leading virtuosos on her chosen instrument. Weber's Overture "Oberon", "The Dream" of Wagner, and Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques" are the Orchestra numbers. Massenet's tuneful and brilliantly orchestrated "Scenes Pittoresques" has not been heard in Toronto for many years.

WITH the advent of "Carry On Sergeant" Canada's first pretentious motion picture production, comes the announcement that its world premiere showing will be given in Toronto. First nights are usually held in the larger production centres, New York, Hollywood or Los Angeles on all big attractions.

Extensive arrangements have now been completed to make this an event to be remembered, for weeks past all department heads of Canadian International Films Limited who sponsored and produced this photodrama, have worked like Trojans to assure a wonderful reception for the "birth" of Canadian-made pictures.

"Carry on Sergeant" will be shown at the Regent Theatre all week commencing Armistice Day, Monday, and twice each day until the termination of the engagement. A splendid Symphony orchestra under the leadership of one of Canada's most distinguished musical directors will render the musical interpretation of the play; a special stage crew has been engaged to take charge of the sound effects and elaborate prologue in connection with the presentation.

Two shows will be given each day 2.30 and 8.30 p.m. Seats for this outstanding event should be secured as early as possible for all performances and with this object in view the Regent box office will be open from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

AMERICA never possessed a greater critic of the piano and its playing than the late James Huneker, who was a pianist himself and knew the piano and its literature as very few writers do. Of the art of Josef Hofmann he

wrote a few years ago: "Josef Hofmann is the master pianist in his class—and there are so few in that class that he must feel lonely. He is an objective artist i.e., he subdues his personality to the spirit of the composer he interprets. When he plays Chopin, it is not Liszt you hear but Chopin. He too can storm the battlements on high but he never loses the central control of his spirit. He is the captain of his soul and in all the fire and fury of his music—he never pounds. A negative virtue nowadays! Not at all. A positive one. His magnificent tone, the beauty of his nuances, his feeling for 'values' and rhythmic vitality are peculiarly his own. His left hand, surely the most extraordinary left hand in the pianistic world, creates those bell-like tones; this hand is the keystone of his musical arch."

Hofmann's art was never so perfect and beautiful as it is today. All the more is Toronto to be congratulated that it will hear him in recital on November 16th at Massey Hall.

MITZI, the delightful Hungarian star, in a new musical comedy success, is promised by the Messrs. Shubert, opening with a Thanksgiving matinee, November 12th, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. The title of this new offering is "Lovely Lady" and it is based on the French farce, "Dejeuner de Soleil" by Andre Birabeau, and it is unlike anything Mitzi has ever done before.

"Lovely Lady" allows Mitzi much wider range for her talents than anything she has appeared in to date, and the Messrs. Shubert have staged the piece with lavishness surpassing any of her past successes.

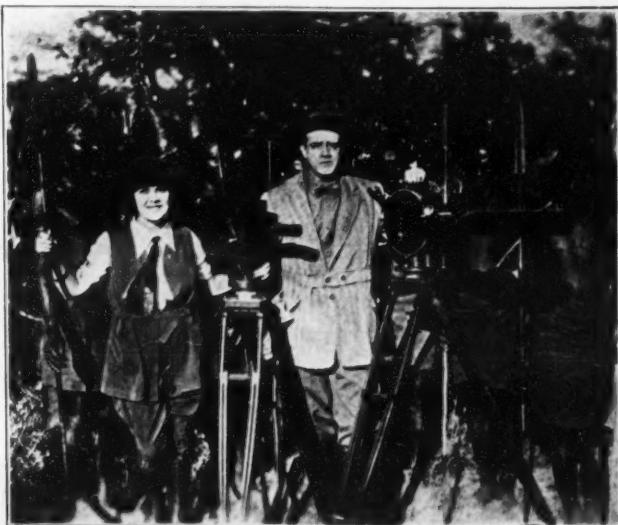
A company of 100 is headed by a star supporting cast including Jack Sheehan, remembered for his excellent comedy in "Katja"; Doris Patston, English beauty, who created a sensation in numerous musical successes in London and was brought to this country three years ago to play opposite Leon Errol in "Louis the 14th" and remained to play the leading role in "Katja" and "Present Arms"; Jack Squires, last seen in "A Night in Spain"; Hazel Harris and Wesley Pierce, international dancing stars; Clarence Harvey, who probably has more leading roles to his credit in light opera and musical comedy than any other actor; Frank Greene, leading baritone in opera and light opera the world over; the Lucille Sisters, and others.

A dancing chorus of 60 includes a group of Albertina Rasch Girls, noted for their amazing precision in unit dancing, a group of show girls of exceptional beauty and voice, and a male chorus.

The book and lyrics are credited to Gladys Unger and Cyrus Wood. The music is by Dave Stumper, who wrote the music for 17 editions of Ziegfeld "Follies", and Harold Levey. The elaborate settings were designed by Watson Barratt, and the dances staged by Dave Bennett, with the exception of the Albertina Rasch Girls' dances, which were arranged by Albertina Rasch.

ELMAN, the world-famous violinist, who returns to the Toronto concert stage after an absence of two years, has taken the general public and critics by storm with the increased beauty of his playing. Of Mr. Elman's playing Oliver Downes said in the New York Times "In our experience of Mr. Elman we never heard him play as he did last night."

The Elman programme for Thursday, November 15th at Massey Hall will include Sonata, D. major, (Handel); Sonata No. 5 in F, for piano and violin,



IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA  
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson with cameras and attendants beginning a new day of adventure. Their adventures are shown in the African animal picture "Simba" that comes to the Princess next week under the auspices of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.

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Santa Fe



(Beethoven): Concerto in A minor (Vieuxtemps); Rondo Capriccioso. (Saint-Saens). Marcel Van Gool is the accompanist.

AS Lord Beaverbrook said: "It is very easy for a person who really likes motion pictures to fall into the assertion that a film which gave him particular pleasure is the best picture he has ever seen," but those who have been entranced by "Mother Knows Best" Toronto's first talking drama have been known to assert this week that this very moving drama is perhaps the best picture they have ever seen. In addition to a splendid story we have the unerring judgment which has cast the role of Sally to Madge Bellamy, the mother to Louise Dresser and the boy sweetheart to one of the most appealing young men ever presented upon the silver-sheet, Barry Norton.

This production, has Roxy orchestration, with dialogue by Eugene Walter. Before seeing "Mother Knows Best" the Uptowner sees and hears George Bernard Shaw who chats amusingly and congenially.

"Sally of My Dreams" the theme song of the production is featured by Jack Arthur in a real Jack Arthur prologue in which he presents thirty artists, including Ernest Morgan who sings the "Sally" number.

"The Mikado", forming the musicale, is as enjoyable as anything heard from the Uptown pit during the musical season.

Attend the matinee this week and avoid the evening line-up.

This entire programme will be reviewed for one more week.

MISS DOROTHY TAYLOR a daughter of Senator J. D. Taylor, of Vancouver has been appointed assistant director to Mr. Carroll Alkin at Hart House Theatre.



ANICE MEARES  
One of the principals in the Savoy-Victoria Musical Comedy Company. She will have a leading role in "Oh, Lady, Be Good!" at the Victoria Theatre next week.

#### DISCRIMINATION IS THE BETTER PART OF TRAVEL

To travel in a distinguished manner across the continent is the wish always of discriminating travellers, and if your journey ends in California or along the Pacific Coast, ask nearest agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway to map out your itinerary so that you will receive the full quota of scenery. A winter in California will give you an album of memories. Pleasant memories of a fascinating country possessing a virtual infinity of charm. Grand Mountains stretching into the sea, crescent shaped beaches that are always gold except when the moon turns them silver, and such fruit that only California knows. The daily play consists of golf, polo, tennis, yachting, fishing and even flying. Dancing is for the moonlight nights. The more serious sports include hunting, but you can also be as lazy as you wish.

City Ticket Office, Can. Pac. Bldg., King and Yonge Sts., Toronto, phone Elgin 1261.



HUGH BUCKLER  
Who has a leading role in Bruce Bairnsfather's Canadian film, "Carry On, Sergeant," which opens at the Regent Theatre shortly.



A NOTED ENTRY AT THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR  
The celebrated Hackney mare, Braishfield Lois, owned by John R. Thompson Jr., Chicago.

#### Lost Secrets Discovered

THE rediscovery of the old formula for "Pontypool Japan", for which antiquarians have sought in vain during many years, is a new illustration of the way in which the secrets of forgotten processes invariably reappear after long intervals. There was a liquid known to the Romans which, used on the walls of a newly-built house, had the effect of extracting all moisture. Seven centuries ago the secret was lost, and only rediscovered in Blackburn in 1908. The secret of flexible glass was also lost for many centuries, until quite recently it was laid bare again in Austria. That this discovery was at one time despaired of is clear from the words of Neri in 1812: "In the time of the Emperor Tiberius was invented a way of making glass malleable, a thing afterwards lost, and to this day wholly unknown, for if such a thing were known without doubt it would be more esteemed for its beauty and incorruptibility than silver and gold."

#### Speed of Ships

THE order which the Blue Star Line has placed with Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., of Birkenhead, for a new 10,000 ton cargo ship for their refrigerated meat service to South America is interesting as having another indication of the growing demands of the shipowners with regard to speed for cargo ships. Many years ago the late Mr. Alfred Holt announced his belief that the majority of cargo steamers were too slow, and built his own tonnage according to that belief, but he did not get any great following. Since the War, however, the extent to which cargo liners have been "stealing" the tramp's normal business has brought about a steady increase, and fifteen knot cargo liners are now quite common.

#### Ancient Gold Seekers

TRACES of an old civilization in the wild mountainous country of New Guinea, show that Australians are by no means the first to seek gold there. A most interesting system has just been discovered of terraced irrigation by means of interlocked bamboo piles, which is regarded as certain evidence that tribes which to-day betray a cannibalistic tendency were at one time associated with some prehistoric civilization. The view is borne out by the unearthing at the Edie Creek gold fields of vein stones and pestles and mortars identical in type with those used by the ancient Egyptians. These

immigrants, says the Government Anthropologist, are believed to have been gold seekers.

#### Fashions in Fireworks

SUCH names as "Electric Hare", the "Beacon", "Indian Marvel", "Electric Sparklers", and "Fairy Fountain" have been given to new departures in fireworks. The "electric hare" rushes about the ground propelled by a tail of brilliant fire, and finishes its career with a bang. The "beacon" burns, as its name suggests, rather more quietly, with a series of pretty colour effects. The "Indian Marvel" is a somewhat more elaborate firework, giving a remarkably beautiful fountain of fire six to sixteen feet in height. Another novelty is the "Joke Bomb", which explodes with a harmless report, and distributes gifts all over the room.

A Farmer is never sure of a demand for anything except his vote.—Mesa (Ariz.) Journal-Tribune.

#### Smoking at Meals

IS SMOKING during meals permissible? This question, which, from what I have noticed in London, must appear to be absurdly out of date to you, is still a question in Paris, says the Observer's Paris correspondent. The "Revue des Tabacs," which can hardly be suspected of being prejudiced against the habit, has been asking the question of a number of qualified persons, and the tenor of the replies is that although smoking may be permitted in certain exceptional circumstances, it must, as a rule, be forbidden during the meal. The consideration of manners is left aside, for it is obviously bad manners to smoke if anyone objects or is likely to object. What condemns the practice is that it is fatal to the palate and to the real appreciation of good food. The famous dining Club des Cent replies that it will admit no member who smokes at table. Prosper Montagné, the famous chef, is at one with Pierre Mills in describing the cigarette between courses as a gastronomic crime. It is admitted that smoking may be allowed when the coffee arrives, but the purists will not admit it earlier. A few, however, would tolerate a single cigarette, if the meal begins with real Russian hors d'oeuvre, including caviare and vodka, especially as they should traditionally be taken standing at a side table. Fewer still will grudgingly allow another cigarette to accompany the "trou normand," the glass of cognac or marc de cidre which is served in the middle of a long dinner; but that is all.



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AT LEFT: Two units of the Quebec fleet of McCormick-Deering tractors and International trucks in process of ditching and leveling a section of the motor highway, which when completed, will link the town of Gaspé with the railroad at Matane, a distance of approximately 200 miles.

## Province of Quebec Does Wonders in Road Building with 65 International Harvester Trucks and Tractors

THESE VIEWS illustrate some of the difficulties of road building as forced by Nature upon the Quebec Ministry of Highways. In a tremendous program of clearing and construction, the Quebec government has placed heavy dependence on International Harvester Equipment in the past three years. They have put on the job 21 International Trucks and 44 McCormick-Deering Tractors—a total of 65 units.

On the Gaspé Coast along the south shore of the St. Lawrence the builders are completing a 200-mile highway through the wilderness. As the circle view at the right shows, the route was cut not only through dense timber but along precipitous valley-slopes. Here the McCormick-Deering tractor fleet, equipped with crawlers and dual wheels, pulled stumps, loosened the soil with heavy pick plows, hauled scrapers, and later, with road maintainers, completed the surfacing. During all the operations, from start to finish, the International dump-truck fleet was busy hauling away refuse or bringing in road material.

The Quebec government example serves as another striking recommendation of International Equipment for highway construction. It is working with similar success throughout the Dominion. Both trucks and tractors may undoubtedly be seen at work in your locality. Write us or see one of the 18 Company-owned branches for particulars.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

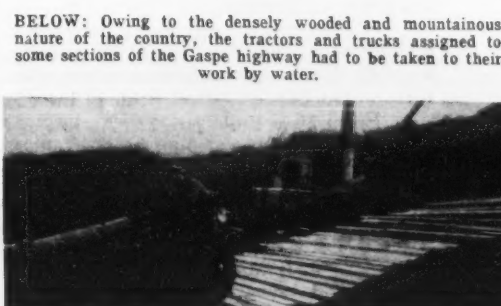
## International Harvester Trucks and Tractors



ABOVE: McCormick-Deering tractors and International trucks with special road-making equipment perform all the major grading operations on the highway.

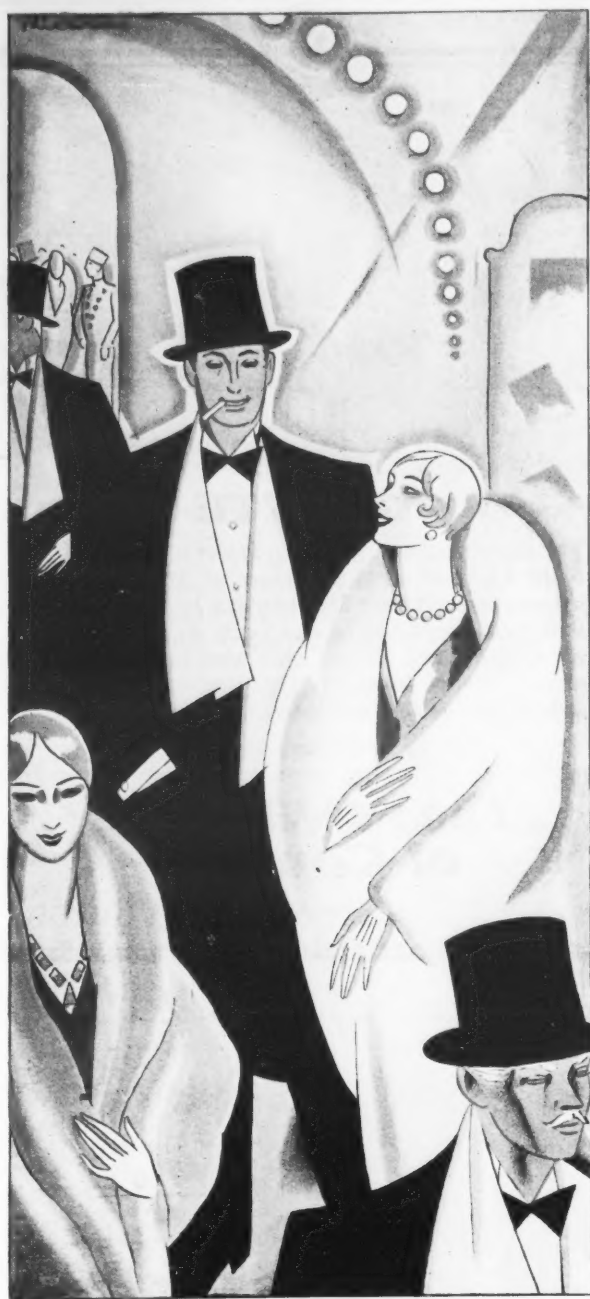


ABOVE: A typical example of the conditions to be overcome in the Gaspé peninsula through which the Quebec government is constructing a gravelled motor highway. The route is first cleared of timber and brush by ax men, to make way for stump pulling and scraping operations with the tractor and special equipment.



BELOW: Owing to the densely wooded and mountainous nature of the country, the tractors and trucks assigned to some sections of the Gaspé highway had to be taken to their work by water.





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TREE SURGERY IN LIME WALK, KEN WOOD.  
In the grounds of Ken Wood, Hampstead Park, London, many of the old trees are receiving attention from L.C.C. "tree surgeons". One trunk in Lime Walk contains over a ton of concrete.

### Surprising the Natives

A CURIOUS experience during the War has just been made known. It concerns a Royal Air Force pilot, Captain Guy Smith, and an observer named Meade who had the daily task of flying from H.M.S. *Raven* in search of the German raider *Wolf*. One day they lost their mother ship and, running out of petrol, had to descend near an island in the Indian Ocean and swim ashore. On the beach they discovered a group of huts, each with a fire in front, but no other sign of life. The island was one of the Maldives, lying between the African coast and Ceylon, well off the steamer route. Its primitive inhabitants, many of whom had never seen a white man, had hidden in a coconut grove on seeing what they imagined to be a huge white bird swooping down from the sky, and two strange beings swimming ashore. For a whole week the stranded airmen lived by themselves. Then the natives, who had decamped to a near-by island, returned for "a look-see." Smith, swimming towards them and making signs that he was hungry, established friendly relations, with the result that he and Meade were escorted by a flotilla of canoes to a larger island. There, quartered in a long house where the bachelors dwelt, they lived for nearly a month. Smith was a cheery soul, full of the rag-time melody that had been sweeping over America. He spent hours singing to himself just for something to do. Then of an evening the natives would crowd around and urge him to sing to them. Smith did this night after night. Meade was not a particularly helpful companion because he was ill and knew no parlor tricks. But he did have a set of false teeth, and one day some of the natives saw him remove the teeth from his mouth. From then on Smith's star waned. The islanders came from far and near to see the amazing white man who could remove his teeth. Eventually the airmen were taken to another island, where the friendly Sultan kept them in the royal palace—a rambling building made of blocks of coral—and as a special honour dressed them in the uniform worn by the members of his House of Lords. It was in this attire—a red skirt reaching to the knees, a scarlet jacket, and a tall red stovepipe hat about twice the size of a Turkish fez—that they were sent to Colombo, and when they walked up the gangway of the *Raven* nobody recognized them, for each had a straggly beard in addition.

### Canada and British Newspapers

SOME time ago Mr. Tom Johnston, British M.P., who was at the time visiting this country—with, as we understand it, all expenses paid—made a manifestly unfair criticism of the way Canada was treating the British miner-harvesters; and then in that peculiarly wise way that some men affect when they have risen to Parliamentary prominence, proceeded to deliver a lecture to the newspaper publishers of Canada because of their shortcomings and delinquencies. One of his lamentations was that the Canadian newspapers published little or no British news and that even what was published was "edited" in New York and sent over here with a distinctly American color and flavor.

Of course this was the veriest tommy-rot—both the charge of little British news and the further charge of American "coloring". The fact is that Canadian newspapers, in propor-

tion to their size and circulation, carry more British news and for that matter more foreign news than can be found almost anywhere else in the newspaper world today. Compared, for instance with Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, or other such papers the foreign news service of the Canadian newspapers completely out-distances those papers; while if one studies the American newspapers it will be found that, save and except in the cases of the very large newspapers, the Canadian papers could give their American contemporaries clubs and spades as well as little and big casino and still beat them in the way of foreign news.

Or, if we approach it from another angle it is beyond dispute that any single daily newspaper in Canada, big or small, publishes more British news in one day alone than a London, Eng., newspaper publishes of Canadian, South African, New Zealand and Australian news combined in an entire week. Indeed the scarcity and paucity of such news in British newspapers has been so often remarked by visitors overseas that it has led to the oft-repeated remark that the outlying Dominions are really more Imperial in their thoughts and news than the heart of the Empire itself—has led also to the not infrequent quotation of Kipling's remark: "What do they know of England who only England know?"

As to the "American editing" of our cable news, that is altogether an exploded idea, since practically all of this news comes by direct cable to Canada. Not alone that, but it is worth recording that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Press at Toronto recently a resolution was unanimously passed to arrange for a very considerable increase in the volume of British news direct from London to Canada, showing conclusively how Canadian newspaper publishers seek to cement the bond of Empire and to keep Canadians fully informed of Empire affairs. If the British newspapers would do as much in the same direction they would be doing a real service. Perhaps the talkative Mr. Johnston, British M.P., might use his influence (such as it is) in that direction. That would serve a much better purpose than snarling at Canadian newspapers. —Kingston "Whip-Standard".

### EXTRA TRAIN SERVICE FOR THANKSGIVING DAY TRAVEL CANADIAN PACIFIC

For the accommodation of Thanksgiving Holiday travel, the following extra train service will be provided by the Canadian Pacific:

Leave Toronto 4.50 p.m., Saturday, Nov. 10, making all stops to Havelock; train includes through coach to Lindsay.

Leave Parkdale 5.15 p.m., Nov. 10, making all stops to Orangeville and proceeding beyond to Owen Sound if necessary.

Provision has also been made to operate extra sections of the following regular trains on Nov. 10, if traffic warrants, extra sections to make same stops as regular trains:

Leave Toronto 1.00 p.m. for Ottawa and Montreal.

Leave Toronto 3.15 for Detroit. Leave Toronto 6.25 p.m. for Chicago.

Leave Toronto 5 p.m. for Buffalo, Cleveland, New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

In addition, extra equipment will be carried in regular trains both on Nov. 10 and Monday, Nov. 12.

All information from Canadian Pacific Agents.

## FIRST—LAST—ALWAYS!



AIR!

Baby's first cry! However it may sound to grandmother's ears, it is music to the baby's mother. Under the spell of her eager imagination that thin little cry is a call for her. But what he really is crying for is AIR. In the Land of Unborn Babies he had no need to use his lungs. But here, in the great wide world, his first need is air and through every moment of his life he will demand air.

MEN have been known to go for months without shelter, for weeks without food and for days without water, but no one can live for more than a few minutes without air.

Breathing is the first necessity of life—yet few of us know how to breathe to develop our bodies and to improve our health. If we could be always in fresh air taking plenty of exercise, our usual undirected, instinctive breathing would naturally develop to give us better health. Nature would take care of us. But the conditions in which we live, the stress of present-day life, cause us to accumulate an excess of poisonous waste products in our bodies. To help dispose of these we should go beyond instinctive breathing and at frequent times during the day mentally direct the breaths we take.

### Count Your Breaths—

How many breaths a minute do you take? Stop now with your watch in hand and for 60 seconds count them. Fifteen to twenty short, top-of-your-lungs breaths! You are not breathing deeply. Occasionally you should take six or eight long, leisurely breaths a minute—so deep that the diaphragm is expanded and the ribs are barreled out. Several times a day stop what you are doing, stand straight with head up, shoulders back and breathe—always through the nose, of course.

Try it this way—inhalation, one, two, three, four; hold, five; exhalation, six, seven, eight, nine; relax, ten. This will give you six breaths a minute—quiet, unburied breathing. After a time your unconscious breathing may become deeper and you will begin to feel a new and delightful sense of buoyant power.

About one out of six of the total number of deaths in the United States and Canada each year is caused by diseases which affect the lungs. Pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia claim many thousands of victims annually. Ten years ago the death-rate from tuberculosis was sixty per cent. higher than it is today. Only a short time ago it was thought that fresh air must be kept away from patients suffering from lung troubles. Today it is known that fresh air is one of the main aids in getting well—and this knowledge has helped to produce the marked decrease in tuberculosis death-rate.

Defects in the air passages should be corrected if one is to breathe most effectively. Wise parents should keep careful watch over their children's noses and throats to

see that they are not affected with adenoids or diseased tonsils. Deep breathing must be studied. There is more to it than the taking of a full breath. The diaphragm and abdominal muscles must be strengthened by exercise and the body must be trained to maintain correct posture. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has prepared a booklet giving simple and interesting health rules, including scientific advice about fresh air and proper breathing. These rules, with the simple breathing exercise given above, can be followed by anybody who wishes better health. Send for a copy of "How to Live Long." It will be mailed free.

HALEY FISKE, President.



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**METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE OTTAWA

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 10, 1928

### La Petite Rue

THE VIVID PASSING SHOW  
OF MONTPARNASSE

By Constance Charlesworth MacKay

MY STREET was little, hardly more than two blocks long, as we should measure, but from either end of it and from the middle big and little streets bristled out in all directions in the strange busy fashion Paris streets have. People were always rushing up and down its short length from the Metro stations in the Places at each end.

Such variety to be seen there! At one end is Montparnasse, full of artists and musicians, lined with cabarets and cafés. At the other end is a quarter quite different, rather "peuple", near one of the big railway stations. Two days of the week in this boulevard there is a market and the air is heavy with the smell of cabbages and fish. Housewives, in the everlasting ill-fitting black suit of the lower middle class Parisian women, bag in hand, walk up and down surveying, questioning, bartering. Shrill-voiced stout vendors cry here and there, and their piercing tones are interspersed with the mellower, richer tones of the men. The awnings sprawled all along the promenade in the middle of the boulevard, and tops and leaves of vegetables lie all about the pavement and crowded roadway, trampled under foot. The road is encumbered with their sad old horses and old carts, and taxis carefully make their way through as they can. Not an inspiring scene, certainly, yet somehow very gay, very amusing, full of that nervous busy merriment one finds in unexpected places in Paris.

Up from there runs the *rue de la Gaité*, another busy place. Sordid it is, in the daytime, but amusing at night, crowded with people jostling each other off the sidewalk, lined with red, pink and green lights of cafes, buvettes, cinemas and cheap music-halls. Very cheap, very tough, very busy, with a hint of brutality, something dangerous beneath.

The boulevard was quite a different place on ordinary days, when there is no market. It was wide and sunny and very still. On the south side is the long low wall, topped with vines, of the Cemetery of Montparnasse; the north side is all flower shops and stone-cutters and shops where one can buy the dreadful porcelain wreaths and iron crosses in *filigree* pattern that make French graves so unlovely. Occasionally I went to the cemetery to pay my respects to the spirit of Baudelaire, a sort of little pilgrimage round the corner on mornings when I had time. Fortunately Baudelaire has a quiet corner against the wall, all to himself, with a little bit of grass and a shrub to make it pleasant. The rest—There could be no elegy written in a French churchyard. The gravel walks, laid out with straight regularity, run between great stone sepulchres crammed hunch-shouldered close together, without trees or grass, like apartment houses. In English graveyards, even the most crowded, one treads quietly, one feels the dead still linger. But I am sure that no ghost hovers in a French cemetery. His freed spirit would immediately seek a pleasanter place to take his ease. Yet sometimes I walked there on a windy Spring morning because the great *Jardins* were crowded, and I had not time to leave the city and find fresh air. A young man would be sitting staring sadly in front of him—and in an hour, he had not moved. Farther along a man would do something inside a large tomb where there were fresh flowers, and as he worked he sang cheerfully Maurice Chevalier's latest song-hit. As I was leaving, I would pass two men sitting beside an open tomb waiting for the funeral procession to arrive. They were discussing the expected attendance, and comparing the crowds that had come to recent funerals—discussing them in the terms used by ushers at a theatre before the matinee begins.

IT WAS outside in the wide quiet street that dignity and respect returned. A few women in black moved along towards the gateway, flowers in their hands, and a man, head bent and hat in hand. It seemed the only people who crossed this street these quiet days were stately and sorrowful mourners, moving silently in the yellow sunlight.

A narrow cobbled street, where my footsteps echoed between the walls, leads to my own little busy street again, so to Montparnasse. Here things are very different. At the many corners of the *Place* are two of the largest cafes, restaurants, large provision store whose stalls in the street are always busy. Buses rumble and roar up the *Boulevard Raspail*, and the high toot of the tramconductors' penny horns can be heard over the ceaseless impatient hooting of the taxis. At the mouth of the stations, vendors of the two latest journals in the field, shout each other down all day as the crowds swarm in and out. "La Rumeur, La Rumeur."—"L'Ami du Peuple!" Outside the cafes moving among the many tables set on the wide pavement, the man with peanuts in a large tray calls in staccato tones "cacaouettes, chocolats, sandwiche," and a little girl of five or six, with faded violets in her hand, flops against the knees of people drinking coffee or beer, and with her hoarse little Parisian voice murmurs, "un franc, monsieur, un franc la botte, madame." Other flower sellers, women with wicker baskets on their backs filled with roses, violets or lily of the valley hold out bunches of flowers, assuring you that the purchase will bring you luck and will feed the ten children at home. At two corners there are other flower-sellers with large stalls filled with flowers of every imaginable color. There are always violets to be had, the ordinary ones of the pale Parma variety, and roses at all times of the year. From February on there are more kinds than one can name. Here for a few francs one buys mimosa when it first appears, and its tiny fluffy balls of gold delicately perfume the street. In February and March one comes home with great sheafs of several hundred small wild daffodils, purchased for six francs, and for a few days great bowls of them shine like suns in one's room. Then armfuls of wall-flowers appear in every imaginable shade of yellow, red and brown, sweet to smell and recalling old medieval towns whose walls are always splashed with the colors of these lovely plants. Narcissus come with the wall-flowers, the daisies in hundreds, and the little pink daisies we rarely see here, and iris and



MISS R. E. VAUGHAN  
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vaughan, of Glen Road, Toronto.  
—Photo by J. Kennedy.



MISS JANE WARREN  
Debutante daughter of Mrs. Douglas Warren, of Cluny Drive, Toronto.  
—Photo by J. Kennedy.



MISS ANNE BASTEDO  
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bastedo, of Toronto.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.



MISS LOIS STOCKDALE  
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stockdale, of Toronto.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

forget-me-nots and pinks. Field-flowers and woodflowers of every color are in everyone's hand and the street is always bright with them. When the bowls in my room were filled I ran over to the dusty Breton pottery shop at the other corner and bought new jars for the latest arrivals on the stands.

AT MEALTIMES, outside the many restaurants, there passes a steady stream of musicians and entertainers. There is the fat man who yodels, and takes life cheerfully, and the thin man who whines, and drones out the same song every day. One instinctively hates him. A little dark eyed man plays sentimental airs on the violin in *tempo* quite his own, and another plays unrecognizable jazz. A little Chinese boy, always silent, without a word, takes two chairs and does contortions on them, then, still wordless, takes his *centimes* and goes. A maddening idiot lad plays the mouth organ. He plays endlessly because he likes it, and his *tempo* is appalling. I change my meal hours to avoid him; and a man with a black hat and flowing tie comes in to the restaurants sometimes to sing half a line of a song, then apologizes because he is mad and cannot remember more. He has a gentle smile and sometimes forgets his money. His entertainment is really the apology he makes to explain his madness and misfortunes. Women come to sing also, but they are colorless and lack interest.

Twice a year the artists hold a street fair down the boulevard. The day before is very exciting, with erection of little lean-to shelters of sacking and odd sticks, the hanging of lamps and the setting up of pictures and of stools. Black felt hats and flowing ties are everywhere in the streets, and everyone pays calls at other stalls, compares and criticizes. Then for two days the public saunters up and down, ridiculing, staring, occasionally buying, until the few sad remaining pictures are hustled away in the night.

Mardi Gras processions go past this corner, and the *Reine des Reines* with her fairies. But alas, the tradition is gone. Like our hallowe'en, it gives the tiny children a chance to dress up, and that is all. The shop-keepers come out to watch the procession and then go back to business, there is a ball held at one of the big theatres, and that is the only excitement.

Far more gaiety is to be found any day in front of the big *Gare Montparnasse* at six o'clock in the evening. Here the *Place de Rennes* is criss-crossed by a network of bus and tramlines, and the tram depots and waiting buses crowd the wide space. Thousands of commuters to the suburbs come rushing out of the Metro, the trams, the buses, and rush and jostle with all the other thousands of people who are merely walking to their homes. Taxis flash by with incredible speed and accuracy of their kind, peculiar to Paris. All the innumerable little Parisian newspapers are being cried out individually before the station. The chorus of shouts is augmented by sellers of strange odds and ends trying to catch the rushing passer-by, and the raucous growling of a gramophone meant to lure purchasers into a sort of low-class Woolworth's nearby. The noise grows louder every moment. At the tables in front of all the cafes people are beginning to sip their *aperitifs*, in preparation for dinner an hour or so later. On a wet winter night the scene is even busier and everyone moves still faster. Sharp cries of "Taxi" come from every curb, but the taxis fly by oblivious to all calls, for more fortunate people caught them all when the rain began. Umbrellas make the mob look twice its size, and all the lights are doubled, reflected on the wet pavement.

Up crowded narrow side-street I would run, pushed off the tiny sidewalk by the moving throng, past stores with dripping awnings for which I was thankful, past the dim lights of the little low-class hotels of the district, and past the little restaurant I should later go to for dinner, round the corner and down my little street to home. Crowded then, as usual, and full of the clanging of iron shutters being put up for the night. An hour later there would be no shops open but *buvettes* and restaurants, and I should walk between rows of prison-like iron shutters. And at midnight, as I came home from the theatre, nothing but the lights of hotels and the two American bars near the corner. The feet, still moving up and down, echoed from one end of the street to the other. The laughter and singing of passing couples was heard now; the noise of traffic was stilled. And at night if I lay awake I heard the footsteps enter the street and pass, ceaselessly, and listened to snatches of song or of conversation beneath my window.

### Bidding a Hand

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR  
IN CONTRACT BRIDGE

By J. M. Barry

AS indicated in a previous article on Contract Bridge the bidding constitutes the most important factor in the game, not, it must be clearly understood, on the part of any one individual but on the combined understanding of the two players comprising the partnership. Whilst in Auction it is the foundation of success, in Contract it is the very essence on which almost everything depends. A wrong conveyance, a faulty deduction or a bad support and you are mired in thousands of points on the score sheet.

On the other hand excessive caution tends to cramp the partnership; too conservative a policy has many serious drawbacks. It encourages the opposition to get away with everything short of murder and leaves you and your partner wondering how it was done.

You must be able to fashion out and appraise the value of your card to a nicety, next you must theorize on the nature of your partners' support or bid as the case may be, and finally must accept a fair and reasonable risk in bidding a game proposition if the indications are propitious. If they are not, then quietly accept the inevitable—the goods that count are obviously with the opposition. Don't be alarmed or try boosting them. The incentive of a huge slam bonus will suffice to stimulate their efforts to a maximum and it is quite a possibility that they may just overstep the mark. A default of a solitary trick will nullify the advantage and dissipate the fruits of an excellent holding. No matter how bad the joint holdings of your partner and self may be there is always a chance, either through bad play or mistaken judgement, that you will obtain two of the thirteen tricks.

A fair sample of up-to-date bidding will be found in the hands presented herewith and which recently came under the writer's observation in an actual play. We do not go so far as to eulogise South's bid of a small slam in diamonds. It was certainly a very bold if inspired effort. Let it not be overlooked however that it laid the foundation for the small slam in spades bid subsequently by North. If South had remained silent about his diamonds the contract must have undoubtedly remained at five spades and the slam bonus sacrificed. We attach all the credit of the denouement to North's magnificent bid of three no trumps, showing all round strength, over the opposition bid of three clubs. Otherwise it is more than probable South would never have had the courage to mention his spades.

This was the card:—

NORTH—Spades, Ace, Queen, 3, 2; Hearts, Ace, King, Jack, 10, 4; Diamonds, Queen, Jack; Clubs, King, 4.

EAST—Spades, 9, 8; Hearts, Queen, 9, 7; Diamonds, King, 8, 7; Clubs, Ace, Queen, Jack, 10, 6.

SOUTH—Spades, Jack, 10, 7, 6, 5, 4; Hearts, 3, 2; Diamonds, Ace, 10, 6, 5; Clubs, 5.

WEST—Spades, King; Hearts, 8, 6, 5; Diamonds, 9, 4, 3, 2; Clubs, 9, 8, 7, 3, 2.

North and South partners—East and West partners.

The dealer was East and both he and South passed. North one heart. East two clubs. South again passed. His partner's bid was taken out by the opposition so there was no necessity for him to speak on a pretty bad lot. West however had a still worse holding but he had a good Club support—and if he said nothing the two clubs bid might be left in by North and at a love score this would lead nowhere. He boosted his partners' bid to three clubs. Now North had the best hand of the bunch and was perfectly right to make another effort and if possible get his partner to speak.

He essayed a bold bid of three no trumps. East passed and now South, appreciating his partners holding was well above normal, continued with another bold stroke and tendered four Spades. West passed and North made it five spades. East passed whereupon South seeing visions of slams on the bidding now showed his Ace of diamonds and big six diamonds knowing perfectly well his partner would revert if spades suited best. West passed and North bid a little slam in spades which remained the undoubted contract.

The play calls for little comment. West opened a club which was ruffed by South on the second round. A trump lead disclosed the bare king and all that was necessary now was the diamond finesse which materialized successfully and a laid down small sum on the rest of the issue.

Here are two fine bidders in North and South who knew every move on the board and whose deductions, I dare say, would not be twice wrong in the course of an evening's play. In the hand we present there is no denying that they got the very last ounce. Had North held the ace of clubs there is every possibility that he would have bid the grand slam. But he visualized that West must open a club on the bidding and the probabilities pointed to his partner on his dual bid having only one or more of that suit coupled with the fact that both his opponents had shown considerable strength. Now it can be appreciated how two players, teaming in perfect unison, will always have the whip hand over an opposition which may even be better than average.

To sleep under the stars, to live with the river that sings as it flows, to sit by the embers of morning or evening fire and just dream away time and earnestness, to gather sticks to keep the old pot a-boiling, to laze into the company of strangers and slip out of their company in time, to make friends with bird and beast, and watch insects and grubs—to relax and to be; that's my idea of tramping. The blessed nights full of dew or rain and breeze, the full length of a ferny bed that Mother Earth provides—don't they attract, don't they pull one away from the town! And then the day, with celestial, unadvertised, unpaid-for sunshine or shade, on the rocks, on the tufty hills, beside tiny springs or stream on the stairs of the mountains!—Stephen Graham.





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BURMA Crepe is a new adventure in color and design of printed fabrics — It exemplifies the latest trend in silk and wool prints. Burma Crepe enjoys exquisite softness, yet will not crease.

The model illustrated—No. 5735,—is a one-piece dress, beautifully fashioned for shopping, for afternoon or informal evening wear.

Livingston and Scott's Sportswear is sold at the better Ready-to-Wear and Specialty Shops in all parts of Canada.

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## The Onlooker in London

### A King and Playing Cards

THE Worshipful Company of Playing Card Makers, who celebrate this week the tercentenary of their charter, owe a debt of gratitude to the business instincts of Charles I. When they approached him for a charter three centuries ago they were holding very poor hands indeed—according to their own account, at least—declaring "they could scarce get bread for their fainting bodies." After duly examining their petition Charles "graciously" consented, under the Great Seal, to buy a con-

just bought some blank records for making oneself, so I hit upon the idea of speaking what I wanted to say into the machine." What ever may be said against it it certainly does not admit of any argument.

### An Ideal P. R. A.

SIR FRANK DICKSEE was an ideal President of the Royal Academy. He was completely isolated from modern movements in art, openly and heartily contemptuous of work that had taken a modernist direction. Add to this the traditional personal



LADY BYNG AT AN INTERESTING CEREMONY. Armed with a lump of coal and a loaf of bread, Viscountess Byng declares open the new experimental cottages at Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, which are to be let at 4 s. per week before entering she followed the ancient Essex custom and threw across the threshold the bread and coal, with the wish that those who lived there might never want for food or warmth.

stant weekly proportion of good cards, at specified rates, and, to such of the company as were poor widows, aged men past labour, or not able to maintain themselves, his Majesty, out of his princely goodness, would allow a maintenance of his profits." The playing card makers "praised God and blessed his Majesty," and from the monopoly acquired by exercise of his "princely goodness" the King netted some £6,000 a year.

### Lord Burghley's Wedding

THE King and Queen do not often attend weddings, other than Royal ones and there was great excitement when their Majesties were present at the marriage of Lady Mary Thynne just over a year ago. It is likely, however, that the King and Queen will attend the wedding of Lord Burghley and Lady Mary Scott, for which active preparations are now being made, although no official pronouncements have been made concerning the date and place of the ceremony. The Buccleugh tenantry were hoping that the wedding would take place in Scotland, but it is fairly certain that it will be in town, probably at the Guards' Chapel. In that case it will mean a very small attendance at the church, since the seating accommodation is limited. This would really please the families of both bride and bridegroom, who are anxious for the wedding to be an intimate affair and do not want to make a "show" of it.

### A Sad Love Record

THE strangest means ever invented for breaking off an engagement to be married have just been adopted by a 20-year-old Birmingham girl, Miss Lola Sayers. The young man to whom she had been engaged for the past twelve months received from her a letter and a package containing a gramophone record. "I haven't the courage to say what I want to you personally, and to put it all down in a letter seems callous and cold," she wrote. "I am, therefore, sending this gramophone record, which I have made myself, to speak for me." The young man put the record on his machine. The next moment he found himself listening to himself being jilted: "I have come to the conclusion that we are utterly unsuited to each other," came the girl's voice from the machine. "It would be foolish to go on and for that reason I am returning your ring. Don't take this too much to heart. It is much the wisest thing I feel sure, and will save us a good deal of ultimate misery..."

Miss Sayers received a parcel from her former fiancé containing the broken pieces of the record. "The record is broken, but my heart is not," he wrote. "I just couldn't face him and tell him the truth," Miss Sayers said. "A friend of mine had

qualities—which he had—of the President of the Academy—a tall, handsome appearance, marked courtesy, social grace. The combination made the completely appropriate man sacred. His prejudices had naturally grown on him. The greater part of his life as an artist had been spent in the Academy atmosphere of the days of Leighton, Millais, and Poynter. He was in the true succession, and painted many pictures of the sort that make an artist both famous and popular.

### Missing V. C. Recovered

THROUGH the kindness of the Duke of York, a Victoria Cross has been received by the daughter of the recipient after a lapse of over 60 years. The cross was awarded to Captain Samuel Mitchell in 1864, when he was in command of H.M.S. *Harrier* in the attack on Te Papa Tauranga, New Zealand. Captain Mitchell, who rescued Commander Hay, who had been mortally wounded by the Maori fire, received the cross at Sydney. Eventually it found its way to England and for many years all trace of it was lost. When the Duke and Duchess of York visited New Zealand last year, Miss Mitchell, of Christchurch, New Zealand, daughter of Captain Mitchell, asked the Duke if he could help her in the quest. The Duke caused inquiries to be instituted and the cross was traced to a man who had purchased it in a London sale room. He readily agreed to return the cross to Miss Mitchell.

### The Next President

AT LEAST five Academicians have been lately regarded as possible successors to Sir Frank Dicksee. It is said that one of these, Sir D. Y. Cameron, expressed his willingness to decline the honour. Sir William Orpen and Sir William Llewellyn have been on the list, the latter, Sir William, being at the moment the prime favourite. There has also been talk of the chances of seeing an architect in the presidency. The names of Sir Edward Lutyens and Sir Reginald Blomfield have adorned the suggestion. Attempt to impress the names of eminent architects is a frequent feature of the situation requiring a new president at the Academy. It is to be recalled in the present instance that Sir Frank Dicksee's immediate predecessor, Sir Aston Webb, was an architect.

### "Not Afraid to Have a Navy"

THE Rev. Prebendary Gough, delivering the sermon at the annual national service for seafarers, which took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, said: "We are not afraid to have a Navy. We are not afraid to match it with those of other nations because their vanity might not like it or their predatory instinct might be

intimidated. We want to have a navy equal to a nation that has its roots in the sea. Our Empire does not stand on documents and treaties but on the souls of its citizens. Our Empire is a tree which has its roots in the sea and its branches in our Dominions and Colonies. Let us keep that masculinity which, until recently, was inherent in our manhood—the masculinity which did not ask for things to be done for it.

### Zoo's New Parrot "Dies" to Order

AS RARE as it is beautiful, a hawk-headed parrot, just arrived at the Zoo, has proved to be one of the cleverest birds in the house. Dick, as he is named, will salute with either foot, and—though he may find in the movement an excuse to scratch his head—he does this with almost military precision. He will

(Continued on page 27)

### WESTWARD HO!

All good Canadians realize that Canada is a country to be proud of, but how many however, have tried to visualize the remarkable variety and vastness of this far-flung Dominion? It is only through travel that the immensity and outstanding natural beauty of our great heritage is realized. Travelling westward to the Pacific Coast we pass mighty rushing rivers, innumerable lakes and dense lumbering regions, thence across the wide prairies and through the magnificent Rockies, a revelation of peerless scenic grandeur—then Vancouver and Victoria, those gems of the North Pacific, where the warm Pacific winds make year round golf possible.

Travel facilities are of the best. Every day the year round "The Vancouver Express" widely known Canadian Pacific transcontinental train, leaves Toronto at 9.00 p.m., making the through trip to Vancouver in 4 days. Schedule provides for good connections to all western points and any Canadian Pacific agent will gladly arrange for reservations and tickets on request.

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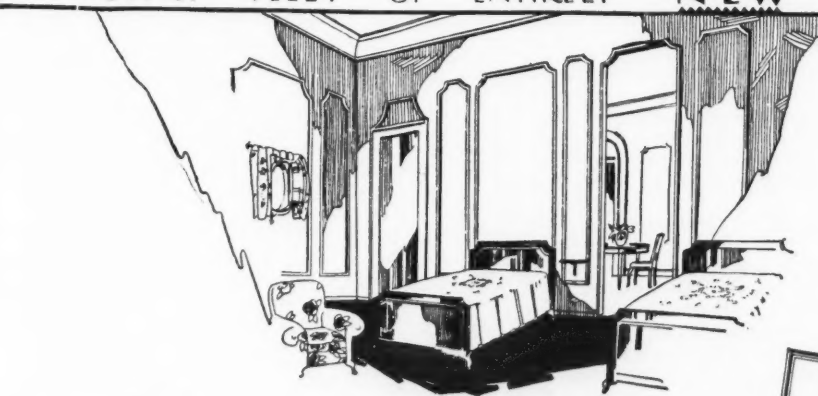
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LUXURIOUS cabins with real beds, are a feature on these fine new steamships, the "Lady Nelson" and her sister ships. Public rooms and cuisine, too, maintain this same high standard. Attendance, also... thoughtful... thorough.

Manned by disciplined crews... in the British tradition... these luxurious liners, especially fitted for tropic travel, complete an ideal all-Canadian service. Special fares, one way and return, via Canadian National Railways to Halifax. Steamship fares:—

HALIFAX TO BERMUDA	HALIFAX TO BRITISH GUIANA
One way... \$45 and up Return... \$80 and up	One way... \$135 and up Return... \$245 and up

Proportionate rates to other Ports.

Halifax to British Guiana and return—30 days.

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### The New Fleet

R.M.S.  
"LADY NELSON"  
"LADY HAWKINS"  
"LADY DRAKE"  
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Maintaining a fortnightly service between Halifax, Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Georgetown, British Guiana; returning via the same route and Saint John, first sailing R.M.S. "Lady Nelson" from Halifax, December 14th.



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Three  
Things Well**

Minty's removes every trace of tartar and film. Makes the teeth brilliantly white. Sterilizes and hardens the gums. No dentifrice can do more no matter what it costs. Use Minty's and save money.

Sold Everywhere

**Minty's**  
Triple Action  
tooth paste 25¢  
WHY PAY MORE?

**"NOW, IT LOOKS  
SO STYLISH!"**

BY MAE MARTIN

"I had a little crepe de chine dress of a very noticeable color," says Mrs. L. of Seattle, Wash. "It was fashionable the season I bought it, but was decidedly out the next year. Then it faded in washing and I decided to change the color. I had never done any tinting or dyeing, and was very timid about it. But my neighbor told me I could do as well as anyone, with Diamond Dyes. I got the colors necessary to make the shade I wanted over the original color of the dress, and, to make a long story short, it turned out beautifully. Now it looks so lovely and stylish, I want to wear it all the time."



The simple instructions in every package of Diamond Dyes make tinting and dyeing so easy that anyone can do it. New colors go on just like magic, right over the old, faded colors. Tinting with Diamond Dyes is easy as bluing, and dyeing takes just a little more time. Diamond Dyes are true dyes. Insist on them and save disappointment.

My new 64 page book, "Color Craft," will help you with your clothes and home furnishing problems. Hundreds of dollar-saving ideas, illustrated in colors. It's FREE. Just write Mae Martin, Dept. B-155, Diamond Dyes, Windsor, Ont.

**Diamond Dyes**  
JUST DIP TO TINT BOIL TO DYE

Watches are sometimes very seriously affected by the magnetism of their wearers. In most cases those who have this effect are dark complexioned.

Motor-cars in America occur at a proportion of one to every nine of the population; in Canada the proportion is one in eighteen, and in Great Britain it is one in about a hundred.



**AN ENGAGEMENT**  
Announcement has been made of the engagement of Muriel Harvey, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Harvey Smith, of Winnipeg, to Mr. Harold Richard Turner, son of Lieut.-General Sir Richard and Lady Turner, of Quebec. Miss Smith is a granddaughter of the late Sir Alexander Galt.

## CAT FIVE O'CLOCK

with

Jean Graham



### FOR THE FALLEN

Solemn the drums thrill: Death august and royal  
Sings sorrow up into immortal spheres.

There is music in the midst of desolation  
And a glory that shines upon our tears,

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,  
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.

They were staunch to the end, against odds uncounted,  
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old;  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
We will remember them.

—Laurence Binyon.

so gallantly. So we meet the Eleventh of November with homage in our hearts for the fallen and hope for the future peace.

EVERY once in a while someone arises to offer the world to woman-kind a word of advice—and straight way a discussion takes place as to the wisdom of the advice. This time it is a woman, none less than Miss Margaret Beavan, who has attained unto the dignity of Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who advises her sisters not to remain spinsters—but to marry as promptly as possible. Then Miss C. J. Cowdroy, head mistress of Crouch End High School for Girls in London, warmly endorses Miss Beavan's views of life and declares that even the successful spinster has missed the greatest things in life—romance and motherhood. Many dear ladies of England arise to differ from these two-yearning spinsters and to declare that happiness does not necessarily lie in



**LADY CHAMBERLAIN**  
Who, with her husband, the Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, is a distinguished visitor in Toronto this week, guests at Government House.

TO most of us, the decade which has passed since the Armistice has gone on silken wings. Never will Canadians forget the tumult of the dawn of November 11th, 1918, when whistles, bells, trumpets and drums proclaimed the end of the deadly warfare, which had made four years of horror, when destruction walked the earth and turned earth, air and sea into scenes of unequalled slaughter. I happened to be in Ottawa, on that eventful morning, and remember how our capital—which is not easily disturbed—responded to the glad tidings. From Government House to the humblest cottage there went up a cry of gratitude that conflict had ceased.

Yet, as we look abroad, ten years after that glad morning, we must admit that universal peace is still far away. However, in all nations there are many enlightened souls who are working towards a better understanding among the nations—and among these peace-makers are many of the women of our land. It is not a "peace at any price" for which the League of Nations is striving—but a spirit of conciliation that will seek any means rather than force to bring about the desired end. There is surely room in this wide world for each nation to realize her ambition, without injury to the rest. When so many wise citizens are sincerely working for peace, the dawn is surely not far distant.

On Armistice Day, however, our thoughts go backward rather than forward, and dwell with those who marched away so bravely, fourteen years ago. However, the years may stretch out, the hearts of the women of the land remain with those who lie in Flanders. The little crosses across the seas are loftier to them than any monument which can be raised. Faithful in remembrance are the mothers of Canada; but pride mingles with their grief for the boys who faced the foe

the path of matrimony and may be attained by professional success. Certainly, to say that romance and motherhood are the only things worth having is to take a limited view of life. It is rather amusing that such opinions are expressed by unmarried women—who are hardly qualified to express an opinion. Perhaps the sober truth is that happiness is found in the individual attitude towards life. If a woman, who, because she has not achieved matrimony, considers her life a failure, then she is a miserable creature indeed—but hardly so wretched as the woman who has made an unhappy marriage. As for the young person, she is not going to be "advised" into marriage by a Miss Beavan, nor deterred from entering upon the holy estate of matrimony by the warning of the woman who has found it a bitter experience. She is going to take her own way and learn for herself the lessons of life. It would seem, however, that a good many young women in the British Isles will be obliged to remain single, since the fair sex is greatly in the majority. Of course, the alternative of polygamy has been suggested; but that is not the way of civilization, nor will it ever be popular with the cultured woman—who regards with aversion the wife who is content to share her husband's affections. It seems as if many of our British sisters would do well to set their affections on a career—which, after all, keeps the larder filled and is not to be despised.

Look thy last on all things lovely,  
Every hour. Let no night  
Seal thy sense in deathly slumber  
till to delight  
Thou have paid thy utmost blessing;  
Since that all things thou wouldst  
praise  
Beauty too from those who loved them  
In other days.

—Walter De La Mare.



EVERY attractive young lady is surrounded by friends and admirers who render numberless services and attentions for which she can make no material return except one - - - her PHOTOGRAPH.

There is no better way to symbolize appreciation than by this most intimate of all gifts.

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Miss Wood, a visitor in Toronto from England, is the guest of Mrs. Humphrey Colquhoun of Lowther Avenue.

Mrs. C. A. Page, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week to introduce her debutante daughter, Ellen, and received in a smart black lace gown with corsage of lily-of-the-valley and orchids. The debutante was in pale green tulle with Medici collar and carried a sheaf of roses. The tea table done handsomely with yellow chrysanthemums and tall yellow candles on a lace cloth was in charge of Mrs. Hilton Tudhope and Mrs. Arthur C. Grant. Those present included Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Dorothy Stratton, Miss Nancy McDougald, Miss Evelyn Booth, Miss Sheila Lee, Miss Grace Langmuir, Miss Turner, Miss Susan Smith, Miss Ruth Vaughan, Miss Vivian Scott, Miss Betty Ellsworth, Miss Joan Harris, Miss B. Lang, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Maureen Wilson, Miss Dorothy Allan.

Mrs. Edmund Cayley, of Toronto, will give a tea on Thursday, November 15, in honor of her debutante daughter, Sylvia.

Mrs. Edmund Anglin, before her marriage Miss Katharine Wells, held her first reception at the residence of Mrs. A. W. Anglin of Grosvenor Street, Toronto, on Tuesday of last week, and with Mrs. A. W. Anglin, and her mother, Mrs. A. E. Wells, received the guests in her wedding gown of white satin, and carried a bouquet of roses and lily-of-the-valley. Mrs. A. W. Anglin was in red crepe and chiffon velvet and Mrs. Wells in beige Chantilly lace. Bronze and yellow chrysanthemums and yellow candles adorned the tea table, which was presided over by Mrs. S. A. Lount and Mrs. S. R. Warde, assisted by Miss Naomi Anglin, the Misses Dorothy and Mary Anglin, Mrs. Ernest Bogert, Mrs. Dorothy White and Mrs. Dawson Delamere.

Mrs. G. Frederick Fisher entertained at luncheon and bridge on Thursday afternoon, at the Riverside Golf and Country Club, Riverside, N.B., in honor of Mrs. R. Ernest Smith who is leaving the city to take up her residence in Montreal. Her husband, Mr. Ernest Smith who for several years has been the popular manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in Saint John, has been in Montreal for the past month having been transferred to the head office in that city. Mauve and pink chrysanthemums ornamented the centre of the prettily arranged luncheon table and covers were laid for ten. After luncheon bridge was played, and prizes were awarded to Mrs. Smith, Miss Lillian Russell, Mrs. Frank L. Peters and Mrs. Allan Rankine. The guests included Mrs. Smith, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. A. M. Peters, Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Allan Rankine, Mrs. W. A. Henderson, Mrs. W. B. Tennant, Mrs. R. B. Travis, Mrs. Frank I. Peters, Mrs.

Richard Arcott, Mrs. R. B. Nixon, Mrs. Charlton Berrie, Mrs. Lillian Russell, Mrs. W. Smith, of Malden, Mass., and Miss Maud Addy.

Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Almon, of Saint John, Nova Scotia, are guests of Mrs. David Robertson, at her residence in Rothsay, New Brunswick.

Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen, of Saint John, are guests in Montreal of their daughter, Mrs. Douglas MacAuley and Mr. MacAuley.

Mr. Herbert Cook, of Nanton, Alberta, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, in Montreal.

Mrs. Gerald Hiam, Saint John, was hostess at an At Home at the Riverside Gold and Country Club on Thursday afternoon when the guests numbered in the vicinity of seventy-five. Mrs. Hiam received in the Lounge and the beautifully appointed tea table was presided over by Mrs. G. Bruce Burpee and Mrs. William Vessie. Yellow and white chrysanthemums adorned the centre of the tea table. Those who assisted with the refreshments were Mrs. Rupert B.

Buchanan, Mrs. Philip Nase, Mrs. Percy Turcot, Mrs. Hugh MacKay, Mrs. W. Grant Smith, Mrs. John Gale, Mrs. Henry Morrissey, Mrs. J. F. H. Teed and Miss Mignon Rollo-Kerr.

### TAKE OFF YOUR HAT

You will sit on the edge of the bed day dreaming, and you will forget you are on a train swiftly moving into the night. All the elegance of your surroundings just "gets" you, because you are in a beautifully appointed single bedroom of Canadian Pacific standard, with soft glowing lights and panels of inlaid walnut. And you won't get splashed when the wash basin is tipped back. Even the thermal jug is ready filled with ice water and a folding table converts into a desk. The reading lamp over the bed tempts, but it is all too comfortable, and you will sleep till morning.

These de luxe single sleeping rooms will be found on the 10.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. trains each evening from Toronto to Montreal.

Consult nearest Canadian Pacific agent for rates, reservations, etc.



Miss Mary Duncan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Duncan, of Winnipeg.



## Ashes of Roses Bourjois

### The Perfume of Happiness

Those gay young people whose comings and goings make "Society News", are ardent devotees of Ashes of Roses—that tenderly wistful fragrance that is so utterly different from ordinary scents.

Greedy one's senses respond to its enchantment, finding exquisite pleasure in the feeling of radiant content it brings. Truly is it named "The Perfume of Happiness."

Buy it at the better shops in smart Paris. Flaconettes and in distinguished Crystal Bottles.

ASHES OF ROSES  
FACE POWDERS LIP STICKS ROUGES  
CREAMS COMPACTS

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PALMERS LIMITED, MONTREAL



New from Paris  
Bourjois has created a ravishing new fragrance, exquisite beyond belief.  
**MON PARFUM**  
POWDERS · CREAMS · ROUGES · LIPSTICKS  
Ask for them at exclusive shops.

## Keystone

Her First Set

Now she will treasure them!

Toilet articles of her very own for her bureau, to add to every birthday and Christmas.

Keystone brushes, with the most expensive grade of pure white Russian bristles, and all the other toilet articles that go with them may be had in Pearl, Tortoise Shell and French Ivory at all Jewellery, Drug and Departmental Stores.

Stevens-Hopner Company Limited,  
Port Elgin, Ontario. Manufacturers  
of Keystone Hutax Tooth Brushes.



### How Do You Look in Evening Dress?

Nothing is lovelier than the vision of a beautiful skin as it shows to advantage in evening dress. If you have skin blemishes such as facial rash, redness, oily skin, blackheads, brownish spots, tan, freckles or sunburn, you can restore your skin to girlish loveliness by the use of our famous preparations. We specially recommend our

#### PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

It makes the skin clear, and white-and-pink, like a baby's. You will be pleased with the results. Sent to any address on receipt of the price, \$1.50. Correspondence invited.

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### Cuticura Talcum is Cooling and Comforting

Daily use of this pure, fragrant, antiseptic Talcum Powder is soothing and refreshing to the skin. An ideal toilet powder.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Flashes", Ltd., Montreal. Price, Soap 50c. Ointment 50c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

## THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie

THERE is a highly entertaining article in a New York magazine this month on the subject of a beautiful neck. Under the heading, "A Neck Can Look Older Than Anything," the writer discusses the defects of necks and comes to the melancholy conclusion that there are few pretty necks being turned out these days. Now, a pretty neck is something to be desired, and therefore, every woman should consider how her neck may be improved by proper exercise and the application of those softening creams and

armchairs carry on the bad work, I am afraid.

"I am advising these women to practise lying down flat on their beds in the morning and trying to raise themselves to a sitting position without moving their arms or their legs. This is not easy.

"For bony backs I give massage with a food cream, and for flabby massage with a muscle-building cream. This flabbiness from which many women over 40 suffer is often due to rheumatism, so is the little lump that



BRITISH FASHIONS BETTER THAN FRENCH  
A striking photograph of bridesmaids' frocks of British design, material and manufacture. British designers are producing fashions of greater variety and attraction than some of the biggest Paris houses.

stiffening lotions which keep the neck from assuming the aspect of age.

Really, the fat woman should watch her neck as she reduces, for a too rapid reduction means that the neck is going to suffer and fall into those folds and wrinkles which are going to make you look as old as the Laurentian Hills—which are the oldest rocks on this continent, so our geologists tell us.

What can be done to prevent the neck from becoming serawny? The neck of this variety is the dread of every woman over thirty—and yet there are ever so many necks that deserve this adjective. The young girl does not need to spend many moments in worrying over the condition of her neck. As a rule, she possesses a neck which is soft, white and flower-like, usually the girl with a pretty neck is compared to a swan, and poets of all centuries have waxed eloquent on the subject of a neck like a swan—from the poet who wrote "Annie Laurie" to the latest atrocity in free verse.

Watch your neck, if you do not wish it to become serawny. Cocoa butter or a good cream may be applied freely; but pat it in and do not rub vigorously. If you resort to massage, remember that it must be gentle, or the last state of that neck will be worse than the first. The use of a patten is found desirable by many who take excellent care of the neck. A woman I know who has a youthful-looking neck says she applies cream and olive oil every night, rubbing in well with the palms. Remember that "your neck is something you begin on early. It may be preserved but rarely repaired with any great success."

AN English authority on beauty culture says:—"Backs are to the fore, so to speak, this winter, now that the décolletage is cut so deep at the back. A beauty specialist of South Molton street states that all her clients who feel that their backs will not bear so much public display are coming to her for advice and treatments.

"Eight out of every ten women who come to me to have their backs treated, in order that they may wear the new backless evening dresses, have contracted ugly backs from the evil habit of slouching," she said in an interview. "I blame the desks at school, which first teach girls to huddle, crouch, and slouch over their work. Then the modern comfortable deep

forms at the top of the back of the neck. This can be removed by diet and massage.

"Some women with ugly backs are the victims of heredity, but nearly all my clients now are only suffering from the faults of youth or indulgence."

THAT popular actress, Miss Kathleen O'Regan, says of her own care of herself:—

I do not think one is any the better for bothering about oneself in this life.

I never worry to get thin, or fat, to diet, or to fuss in any way.

To be sure, there are one or two things I think are good, about which I make more or less a rule, but I certainly should never advocate taking a



FOR WINTER WEAR  
Broadtail coat with natural squirrel cuffs and long roll collar.

### Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

great deal of trouble with regard to routine and rigorous measures of any kind.

One of the things I am emphatic about is REST—in capital letters!

I think that, for a worker, rest during one's off-time is essential.

By that I mean change of scene and thought, and mind. Complete self-detachment from the business side of one's life is necessary in order to do one's work well.

I always think it is a mistake to continue to keep talking "shop," reading "shop," and thinking about one's job in recreation time.

By rest I do not mean that I want to lie down.

I believe that fresh air supplies the world's best tonic. I do not think it does anyone any good to keep thinking



The captivating, subtle touch for evening use. Renders a delicate, soft appearance to the complexion, arms, neck and shoulders.

**GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM**

Made in White - Flesh - Rachel  
Send 10c. for Trial Size  
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal

## The Fragrance of CLEANLINESS

SINCE you agree that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness"—and that *Fragrance* is an echo of Nature's sweetness and light—you will of course be interested in this special announcement of single cake boxes of the

### Fragrant Soaps of ROGER & GALLET PARIS

*Le Jade and Pavots d'Argent* per cake 60c.  
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In Canada by  
EMILE MERIOT  
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Also all popular flower odors—3 cakes in decorative box \$1.00 or 38 cents per cake.

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### On every occasion



## Mars is correct

Correct in style on every occasion—correct in time-keeping, because of Mars patent dust-tite feature—the shoulder which excludes dust, the destroyer of watches.

Choose one of the many beautiful Mars designs for style—you'll also have a life-time accurate watch.

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Ask your jeweller for Mars or write for the book, "What Every Woman Should Know About a Watch." Canadian Distributors: The Levy Bros. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

## Mars is dust-tite

By makers of small watches for over 70 years.



Notice the Mars patented shoulder which prevents the entry of dust.

## Duchess Cruises to the West Indies

Dec. 22 (16 days) . . . Jan. 10 (29 days)  
. . . Feb. 11 (29 days) from NEW YORK

Go find romance this winter . . . down around the Spanish Main . . . in old buccaneer haunts . . . among the coral islands of the Caribbean. (The regal new Duchess of Bedford (20,000 gross registered tonnage) will be your cruise-ship. Wide decks—roomy cabins—and high pressure ventilation assure your every comfort in the tropics. Rates are as low as \$200 for the Christmas excursion—\$300 for the longer cruises. See your local agent or

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General Agent, Ocean Traffic  
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Always carry Canadian Pacific Express Company's Travelers' Cheques. Negotiable everywhere.

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Its frequent use keeps the hair lustrously lovely and healthy. Six distinct Shampoos—for every need—for every shade of hair. Ask your druggist.

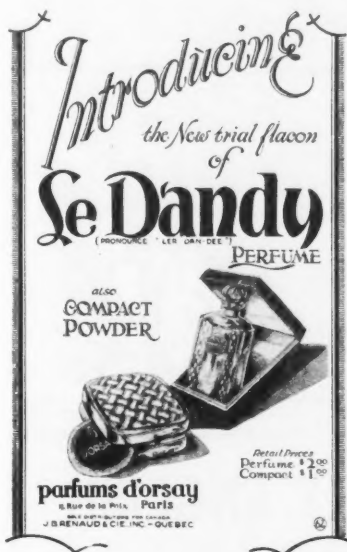
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### Grandmother Knew

There was nothing so good for congestion and colds as mustard. But the old-fashioned mustard plaster burned out everyone I know who has indulged in a permanent wave finds it both becoming and comfortable. Of course you are sorry that you have allowed your hair to be bobbed; but it will soon grow long, and the little curls are quite charming. I am sending the prescription for which you asked and hope that you will find it helpful. Be sure to use it every day, and do not expect any improvement for about a month. It takes a long while to produce a really bright and shining crown of glory—but the trouble is worth while. This thought occurred again to me as a brown-eyed girl just passed the door, with red-gold hair gleaming beneath a hat of beige felt.




**You did Right!**

It is always safe to give Aspirin; there is not the slightest harm in genuine Aspirin. The doctor can assure you that it has no ill effects on the heart. And you probably know from experience that Aspirin does banish all sorts of pain in short order. Instant relief for headaches; neuralgia, neuritis. Rheumatism, too. Nothing like it for breaking up a cold. At all druggists, with proven directions enclosed.



about hither and thither, to try and get in as much amusement as possible in a restricted space of time.

Instead, I like to take a good long walk, or have some golf, or go for a run in my car, which I drive myself. I find, when I return to work, that I am as refreshed as possible. My mind has been free of working thoughts, so I can take up my part again with a clear "rested" outlook, both physical as well as mental.

THE subject of hands always interests the woman who wishes to keep dainty, for there is nothing more attractive than a well-kept pair of hands.

Time was when women sacrificed their hands to bright rows of jams and jellies. Now, however, the woman of affairs may have her well-stocked preserve closet and well-cared-for hands. She may apply the commercial prepared bleaches and stain removers. A good cuticle cream should be used as often as possible during the day and left on always at night. The delightful convenience of liquid polish is never more appreciated than at this time. During the morning, while fingers are at work, they may be without polish. Then, for afternoon meetings or a bridge party, instant bright daintiness appears with the application of liquid polish.

The skin problem of the woman of fifty is usually one of making a happy compromise between her life time regime of soap and water cleanliness (which she wisely refuses to give up) and her use of certain good creams which supply the lost oil to the skin. Facial exercises, too, have their function.

### Correspondence

**Daisy.** What a charming flower name you have! I hope you are like the flower—fair and sweet and modest. However, the only Daisy I know well is dark—a perfect brunette type. So flower names do not always work out in proper style in real life. However, even a Daisy may have her troubles, when her petals refuse to remain white and unstained. I think your troubles come from indiscretions in diet. Now, I know you must get tired hearing about it, but it is positively necessary for you to pay some attention to your daily bread—with its variations. Avoid meat, pastry, puddings and sweets, and devote your attention to fresh vegetables and fruit. Lettuce, spinach, beets, peas, beans, tomatoes and asparagus may all be eaten freely. As for the orange, you will find it your best friend, while the apple and the pine-apple are almost as good. So try the festive apple and the lively lettuce and also powder your nose.

**Freda.** I do not know what to say about the present condition of your hair. Why don't you try a permanent wave? I have not yet tried it, myself, but everyone I know who has indulged in a permanent wave finds it both becoming and comfortable. Of course you are sorry that you have allowed your hair to be bobbed; but it will soon grow long, and the little curls are quite charming. I am sending the prescription for which you asked and hope that you will find it helpful. Be sure to use it every day, and do not expect any improvement for about a month. It takes a long while to produce a really bright and shining crown of glory—but the trouble is worth while. This thought occurred again to me as a brown-eyed girl just passed the door, with red-gold hair gleaming beneath a hat of beige felt.

**Laura.** There is little fear of your becoming bald. Such a desolating disaster seldom befalls a woman. All you need to do is to give your hair a little attention, and it will respond nobly. You see we do neglect our flowing tresses, whether we will admit it or not. Then, after weeks of neglect, the aforesaid "flowing" tresses become "floeing" and vanish utterly into space, leaving us forlorn. So, instead of being a foolish virgin, be wise enough to start a vigorous campaign of brushing, rubbing and stimulating with a tonic, until that wandering hair decides to say home and be a radiant crown of glory. I am sending you directions which may help, for I admire a "fine head of hair" above



MRS. GEORGE E. LINDSAY,  
OF TORONTO  
Before her recent marriage Miss Sally Brennan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Scott Brennan, of Hamilton, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stout, of Toronto.

—Photo by A. M. Cunningham.

every other feminine attraction. Now, just remember that perseverance is the virtue which counts in the good looks fight.

### Materials That Keep a Slim Line

SO BEAUTIFULLY supple are the materials now used for evening gowns that many yards can be crushed into a hem without giving a bunchy effect. In this connection I must mention two very unusual models which were shown to me yesterday afternoon in the rue de la Paix.

Broché lamé was the material used in each case, but one dress was expressed in black, white, and silver, while the other showed enormous lacquer-red flowers thrown against a copper ground.



JOAN ELIZABETH  
Daughter of Major and Mrs. S. Morgan Gray, of Cornwall, Ont.

### Fashion Forecast

AFTER carefully examining the latest models designed by artists of renown I have come to the conclusion that the princess evening dress, later on carried to a snakelike silhouette, will be a reigning favourite of next spring. I see signs of this in many important quarters, even though at the moment we are filled with enthusiasm over elaborately draped and flounced models which are immensely wide at the hem. As to the "colours of tomorrow?" I have seen a lovely mauve blue introduced to chiffon evening frocks and flamingo-red for the coarse silk tulle which is so much en vogue. Undoubtedly black heads the list; then comes black-and-white followed closely by grey-blue. Jade-green evening gowns are always distinguished, especially when they are accompanied by jade and diamond ornaments.

### Music That Lingers

Bright is the ring of words  
When the right man rings them,  
Fair the fall of songs  
When the singer sings them.  
Still they are carolled and said—  
On wings they are carried—  
After the singer is dead  
And the maker buried.

—R. L. Stevenson.

### IT'S LIKE SUMMERTIME IN CALIFORNIA A Glorious Place to Spend the Winter

In Sunny California you will find wonderful places to spend a month or two this Winter. It is a land of unequalled climate, of high mountains, of colorful deserts and fascinating cities.

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Complete information regarding California—fares, accommodation and literature gladly supplied by any Canadian National Railways Agent.

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IRISH LINEN SHEETS & PILLOW CASES.  
Bleached Irish Linen Sheets made in our famous Handweaving quality. A special process which preserves the natural strength and beauty of Irish Linen and ensures long wear. Makes linen almost "laundry-proof."  
Good serviceable quality for general use. Plain hemmed.  
2x3 yards (Single Bed Size) \$6.50  
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**R**ADIANT, smooth skin! An alluring charm the stage world values almost above all. Stars know they must care for it tenderly—wisely. They choose the same means nine out of ten screen stars choose—Lux Toilet Soap!

An overwhelming majority of stars in the New York successes are using it.

At the request of the players it has been placed in leading theatres throughout the country, just as it has been made the official soap in all the dressing rooms of great movie studios.

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## ★ Marilyn Miller

who gives a dazzling performance in Ziegfeld's "ROSALIE" at the New Amsterdam Theatre

The glamorous darling of musical comedy—the adorable "Sally", the unforgettable "Sunny", is dancing more enchantingly than ever.



Nickolas Muray

"Lux Toilet Soap is wonderful"—MARILYN MILLER



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Empire, held in conjunction with a  
gigantic Agricultural Fair"  
—Wall Street Journal.

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WINTER  
FAIR**

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Secure your seats early for  
North America's foremost  
**Horse Show**

Finest stables of the Continent  
contend for international honors  
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**\$20,000 in Prizes**  
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Horses—Cattle—Sheep—Swine  
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Foxes—Fancy Fish—Products  
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Chairman Horse Show Committee.  
A. P. WESTERVELT, Manager,  
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**Announcements**  
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS  
MARRIAGES - DEATHS  
\$1.00 PER INSERTION  
All Notices must bear the Name and Address  
of the Sender

**BIRTHS**  
HICKS-LYNE—On Friday, November  
2nd, at the Wellesley Hospital to Mr. and  
Mrs. R. T. E. Hicks-Lyne (nee Margaret  
Neeve) a son.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario  
and Mrs. Ross, attended the Private  
View of modern pictures at the Art  
Gallery, Toronto, on Friday night of  
last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, who have  
been abroad, are returning shortly to  
Toronto.

Lady Cameron, of Victoria, B.C., en-  
tertained recently at a large tea. Mrs.  
Ross Robertson, of Montreal, was one  
of the out of town guests.

Hon. Charles McCrear and Mrs. Mc-  
Crear, of Toronto, are spending three  
months at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Mrs. Max Haas, of Toronto, enter-  
tained at dinner on Thursday night of  
last week before the dance at Govern-  
ment House, Rosedale.



Sir Austin and Lady Chamberlain are  
distinguished visitors in Toronto this  
week, guests of the Lieutenant-Gov-  
ernor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, at Gov-  
ernment House.

About five hundred well known people  
were the guests of the Lieutenant-  
Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross at  
Government House, Rosedale, Toronto,  
on Thursday night of last week, on the  
delightful occasion of their coming-out  
dance for their young daughter, Miss  
Susan Ross. Colonel Fraser, Captain  
Haldenby and Captain Robertson were  
in attendance upon the Lieutenant-Gov-  
ernor and Mrs. Ross, the latter wearing  
a smartly becoming gown of silver bro-  
cade grey georgette with jade green



**MRS. GEORGE HENDRIE**  
Who before her recent marriage in Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, was  
Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ingersoll Olmstead, and granddaughter  
of the late Senator A. T. Wood and Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Hendrie is the second  
son of Mrs. William Hendrie, of Gaiterside House, Hamilton, and the late  
Colonel William Hendrie, and grandson of Mrs. Hendrie, of the Holmstead,  
Hamilton.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen. Posed by Elizabeth Dickson.

velvet flower on the shoulder, a jade  
Griffin, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Mr.  
Gordon Perry, Mr. C. Burns, Mr. C.  
Gundy, Mr. C. Foster, Mr. Martin  
Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, of To-  
ronto, left on Thursday of this week  
for New York to attend the Horse  
Show.

Miss Esme Magann, is the guest of  
Mrs. Scott Griffin in Toronto.

Mrs. Stanislaus Gzowski, of Montreal,  
is a much fêted visitor in Toronto this  
week.

Mrs. Dockrill, of Lowther Avenue,  
Toronto, entertained at dinner on Fri-  
day night of last week, for Miss Frances  
Dockrill before Mrs. C. E. Clarke's  
dance for Miss Katharine Clarke.

Mrs. A. Harvey Lighthourne, of To-  
ronto, formerly Miss Diana Clarke,  
daughter of Mrs. Lionel Clarke, of To-  
ronto, and the late Lieutenant-Gov-  
ernor of Ontario, held her first reception  
at her mother's residence on Clarendon  
Crescent, Toronto, on Thursday after-  
noon of last week. Mrs. Clarke, who  
received with her daughter, was attrac-  
tively gowned in delicate grey geor-  
gette with silver embroideries. Mrs.  
Lighthourne was very charming in her  
picturesque bridal gown of ivory satin  
and Alencon lace, with bouquet of Per-  
net roses. Mrs. Clarke's guest, Mrs. E.  
G. Wace, of London, England, was in a  
beige lace gown with a black hat. In  
the dining room where the tea table was  
done with candles in crystal candelabra  
and yellow and bronze chrysanthe-  
mums, were Mrs. W. Ince, Mrs. Graham  
Thompson, Mrs. Frank Hodgins and  
Mrs. C. Shearson, assisted by the brides-  
maids in their charming bridesmaids  
gowns and hats of Princess Mary blue,  
Miss Audrey Lighthourne, Miss Betty  
Burton, Miss Alice Fuller, and Mrs.



**MISS SUSAN ROSS**  
Daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, one of the  
season's debutantes, for whom her parents entertained at a dance at Govern-  
ment House, Toronto, last week.  
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Harcourt Vernon, Mrs. Willes Chitty,  
Miss Miriam Elmsley, Miss Laura Ma-  
grath.

Mrs. Grayson Smith, of Toronto, en-  
tertained at dinner on Friday night of  
last week for her debutante daughter,  
Margaret, before Mrs. C. E. Clarke's  
dance at Jenkins galleries.

Mrs. Donald Ivan McLeod, formerly  
Miss Willo Gage, Wychwood Park, To-  
ronto, received on Friday afternoon of  
last week for the first time since her  
marriage, Mrs. McLeod wore her wed-  
ding gown of white satin, embroidered  
in crystals and pearl with little pale  
pink flowers. She carried a bouquet of  
pink roses. Lady Gage who received  
with her daughter wore a grey satin  
gown with grey embroidered chiffon.  
The drawing-room was decorated with  
pink roses. In the dining-room Mrs. H.  
H. Love, sister of the bride, and Mrs. J.  
Gibbons, poured tea and coffee. Pink  
roses and pink candles decorated the  
table. Mrs. Carson McCormack, sister  
of the bride, in a gown of coral satin  
and tulle, and Mrs. W. A. Moore, and  
Miss Wilhelmina Love in peach satin  
embroidered frock, assisted in looking  
after the numerous guests.

The Ambassador of France to the  
United States, M. Paul Claudel, and his  
daughter Mlle. Reine Claudel, have  
been visitors in Toronto this week,  
guests of Sir William Mulock. M.  
Claudel is a well known man of letters  
in France and a poet of note.

Mrs. Charles E. Clarke of Bedford  
Road, Toronto, introduced her charming  
daughter, Katharine, at a delightful  
dance on Friday night of last week, at  
Jenkins Galleries. This popular debu-  
tante was the recipient of quantities of  
exquisite flowers which were arranged  
in fragrant masses in the alcove in  
which Mrs. Clarke and her daughter  
received the five hundred guests. Both  
spacious galleries were used for dan-  
cing, and the decorations of palms and  
ferns and gaily floating balloons were  
carried out most attractively. Mrs.  
Clarke was very smart in a handsome  
gown of black lace over black chiffon,  
having a black velvet flower on the

shoulder and relieved with a long neck-  
lace of pearls, and brilliant buckles on  
the black shoes. Mrs. Clarke's bouquet  
was of violets and lily-of-the-valley.  
Miss Katharine Clarke was charming  
in ivory georgette painted with hydra-  
nea and adorned with gold lace. The  
fichu at the neck was caught with a  
large flower. She carried a bouquet of  
roses. Miss Aldyth Clarke was in a  
lovely frock of lipstick red and Miss  
Veronica in pale pink. Mrs. Clarke's  
many guests included, Miss Isobel Ross,  
and Miss Susan Ross, of Government  
House, the Misses Margaret and Isobel  
Cockshutt of Brantford, Miss Holbrook,  
of Ottawa, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Burn-  
ham, Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, Miss  
Yvonne Denison, Miss Cecil Smith,  
Miss Jim Smith, Miss Nancy McDoug-  
ald, Miss Margaret Evans, of Montreal,  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Fleury, Miss Elinor  
Fleury, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Batten  
Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mac-  
Lean, Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw, Mr. and  
Mrs. Harvey Lighthourne, Miss Anna-  
Mae Hees, Mrs. Dawson Delamere, Mr.  
and Mrs. Gerald Ormsby, Miss June  
Warren, Miss Katharine Scott, Miss  
Charlotte Macklem, Miss Jean Mc-  
Carthy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Machado, Mr.  
and Mrs. Crawford Annesley, Mr. and  
Mrs. George Kirkpatrick, Miss Kitty  
Morden, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Gossage,  
Miss Athol Baines, the Misses Amy and  
Laura Magrath, Miss Betty Smith, Mr.  
and Mrs. Stanton Wishart, Mr. and  
Mrs. Harold Mockridge, Miss Sue Hous-  
ton, of Ottawa, Miss Lillian Meighen,  
Miss Daphne Boone, Miss Betty Fau-  
quier, Ottawa, Miss Marion Coulson,  
Miss Betty Ellsworth, Miss Cecil Lar-  
ratt Smith, the Misses Kerr, Miss Betty  
Cambie, Miss Helen Playfair, Miss Mar-  
garet Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Heaton, Miss  
Ruth Lyon.

Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt are in  
Toronto for the winter from their place  
at Lake Marie and are at their new  
house on Crescent Road.

Mrs. W. C. R. Harris, of Toronto, en-  
tertained at a large tea at Ryan's Art  
Galleries on Friday afternoon of last  
week in honor of her debutante daugh-

ter, Miss Jean Harris, who received  
many beautiful flowers. Mrs. Harris  
was smart in powder blue velvet and  
blue hat and the debutante in white  
moire with hat to match.

Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, the latter very  
smart in gold lamé with flare effect in  
draperies. Mrs. Ross was in gold lamé  
and black and wore a gold bandeau.

Mrs. Scott Griffin, of Toronto, and  
Miss Esme Magann are in New York  
for the Horse Show.

Mrs. James Shaw, of London, Eng-  
land, has been visiting Lady Price, of  
Grande Allée, Quebec City.

**Write for Free Booklets**

"The Art of Correct Tea Making" tells how tea  
experts make tea to bring out its full flavour. Every  
tea drinker should have this information. Much  
pleasure in tea drinking is lost through improper  
preparation.

To obtain above booklets, simply write your name  
and address clearly on the margin of this advertise-  
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sent immediately.

If you have never tried SALADA, state the kind  
of tea you use and the price you pay and we will also  
mail you a 19 cup trial package of SALADA which  
you can test in your own tea pot, at our expense.

**SALADA TEA COMPANY  
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In the one strap slipper illus-  
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the foot is revealed through the  
perfect fitting of heel and arch  
which only Blachford Shoes  
can assure.

May we not show you this  
newest model?

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ter, Miss Jean Harris, who received  
many beautiful flowers. Mrs. Harris  
was smart in powder blue velvet and  
blue hat and the debutante in white  
moire with hat to match.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario  
and Mrs. Ross attended the private  
view of modern paintings at the Art  
Gallery of Toronto on Friday night of  
last week and were received by the  
President of the Art Gallery, Mr. R. Y.

Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, the latter very  
smart in gold lamé with flare effect in  
draperies. Mrs. Ross was in gold lamé  
and black and wore a gold bandeau.





Only members of the family were present at the marriage of the Marquess of Abergavenny to Mary Viscountess Hardinge, mother of Viscount Hardinge who recently married Miss Margot Fleming of Ottawa, which took place quietly on Oct. 18, at Brompton Parish Church, London, when Prebendary Gough officiated. They included: The Marquess and Marchioness Camden, Countess Brassey, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, the latter formerly Miss Margot Fleming, of Ottawa; Lord Hardinge, of Penshurst, Lord and Lady William Nevill, Lady Cicely Gathorne-Harry, Lord Hastings, Lord Richard Nevill, Lady Penrhyn, the Hon. Lavinia Hardinge, the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont Nesbitt, Major and Mrs. Larach-

Wilfrid Heighington, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Miss Katharine Christie, Colonel and Mrs. Beverley Brown, Captain Eric Macbell, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Charles Duggan, Captain S. G. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Wilkes, Major Leonard Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cayley, Mrs. G. S. O'Brien, Mrs. J. Butler White, Mr. H. A. Richardson.

Mrs. Wace, wife of Brig.-Gen. E. G. Wace, of London, England, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Lionel Clarke.

Mrs. Thos. E. Knowlton, of Wellesley Crescent, Toronto, is entertaining at dinner for her daughter, Miss Dorothy

mother of the bridegroom, wore a taupe velvet gown and hat, and carried Columbia roses. The bride's going-away costume was a brown velvet ensemble, trimmed with brown fox fur. The honeymoon is being spent at White Sulphur Springs, W. Virginia.

Miss Jean Macpherson, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week preceding the dance at Government House.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eason, of Toronto, their daughter, Miss Margaret Eason, and Miss Frances Logan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Logan, leave on December 1 on a trip round the world, returning to Canada in April.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton, of Toronto, gave a delightful "house warming" party on Saturday afternoon of last week at "Glenedgar," their new residence on Glen Road, Mrs. Burton receiving in a smart gown of French blue and lace over silver cloth. The French drawing-room, with rose hangings, was full of flowers, gifts to the host and hostess, Mrs. R. S. Wessels, Montreal, and Mrs. Gordon M. Graham, assisted in entertaining the guests. Mrs. Wessels wore brown chiffon velvet with beige lace and Mrs. Graham was in a becoming gown of golden georgette and gold lace over flesh pink, with gold girdle. Mrs. Edgar Burton wore a black transparent velvet gown and a small black hat with diamond ornament. In the dining-room, the buffet table was beautiful with bronze and yellow chrysanthemums and yellow candles. The five hundred guests included Mrs. W. D. Ross, Col. Fraser, Sir Robert Falconer, Lady Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Henry, Lt.-Col. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Snell, Prof. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Col. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clomes, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davies, Col. and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling Dean, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Denton, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Despard, Dr. and Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, Mrs. K. J. Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fennell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Findley, Dr. and Mrs. G. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Logan, Col. J. B. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Matthews, Gen. and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. G. Nasmith, Mr. W. K. Pierce, Miss Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. Holt Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Harding, Prof. and Mrs. E. F. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Rallouf, Mr. John A. Tory, Col. and Mrs. George Watts, Mrs. George Barron, Gen. Arthur H. Bell, Mrs. Bell.

Colonel and Reginald Pellatt, and Officers of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada are giving a military ball at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday night, November 22.

Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, is spending a month in Toronto, having taken Miss Kingsmill's house on Summerhill Avenue. Sir Charles Kingsmill left for England on Friday of last week.

Miss Elizabeth Counsell, of Hamilton, was in Toronto last Thursday for the dance given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Susan Ross, at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto.

Mrs. Charles Baldwin, of Toronto, and Miss Betty Baldwin left recently to sail for Europe. They will spend the winter in England and Scotland and in Europe.

Miss Isobel Williams is again in Toronto from Brantford, where she was the guest of the Misses Cockshutt.

The Misses Cockshutt, of Brantford, was in Toronto on Thursday of last week to attend the dance at Government House, Rosedale, given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Susan Ross.

Mrs. W. R. Watkins, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Friday of last week for Miss Prudence Holbrook, of Ottawa, a popular visitor who has since returned to the Capital.



MISS ANNE OSLER  
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Osler, of Lakeside Farm, Bronte, one of the season's debutantes.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen, Posed by Elizabeth Dickson.

Nevill, Mrs. Charles Scott Gatty, Mrs. Phillip Cobbold, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Mayrick and Miss Constance Neville. A wedding breakfast was afterwards held at 56 Rutland-gate, the home of the bride's daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont-Nesbitt. The Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny afterwards left for Eridge castle, Sussex.

Mrs. C. Carrington Smith, of Quebec, entertained at a delightful reception at her residence last week in honor of her debutante daughter, May. There were charming decorations everywhere, and the tea table was done with yellow chrysanthemums and yellow candles. Mrs. John Price and Mrs. Grant Glasco poured tea and coffee and were assisted by Miss Jean Price, Miss Rosemary Burdall and Miss Mollie Sewell.

Hon. Senator A. C. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy and their daughters, Gladys and Dorothy, are again in Ottawa after several months spent at their beautiful place, Thornton Cliffe, Brockville.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Moss, of Toronto, and Cannes, sailed recently from Montreal for England where they will spend some time before going to their residence in Cannes, France.

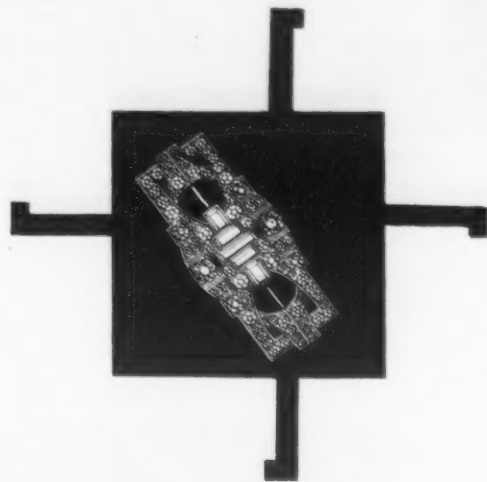
A very beautiful recital of Hebridean songs was given before a large audience under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto, on Thursday afternoon of last week at the Conservatory of Music, by Miss Marie Thompson, of Edinburgh, accompanied by Miss Jean Buchanan. Miss Thompson wore a picturesque gown of scarlet and gold, with square décolletage, long close-fitting sleeves and long full skirt, and gold slippers. She carried a presentation bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. Following the concert Mrs. R. R. Bonnard, the President of the Club, entertained the members and their friends very delightfully at tea. Those present included Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Casey Wood, Mrs. Dalton Davies, Mrs. Boris Hamblin, Miss Margaret Wallace, Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. Frank Maclellan, Mrs. Farley Clarke, Mrs. Gooderham, Mrs. Arthur Moysey, Mrs. Joseph Miller, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Miss Beatrice Sullivan, Mrs. F. McFarland, Mrs. Percy Robertson, Mrs. John Jennings, Mrs. W. J. Kent, Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. C. Watson Sime, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mrs. L. Woekey, Mrs. T. J. Macabe, Mrs. F. C. Clarkson, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Tattersall.

Miss Olga Winters, of Montreal, was in Toronto to attend the dance at Government House, Rosedale, on Thursday night of last week and was the weekend guest of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross.

A most delightful tea was given on Sunday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Duggan, of Oriole Road, Toronto, after the parade for the officers of the Royal Grenadiers. The attractive drawing-room was decorated with pink roses, and the tea tables done with silver candelabra holding tall pink candles, and pink roses on a beautiful lace cloth, was presided over by Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Jr. and Mrs. Andrew Duncanson. Mrs. Duggan was smartly gowned in gold and silver brocade with black velvet. The guests included, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., General and Mrs. Bell, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, Major E. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. W. L. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Susan Ross, Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grassett, Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mr. Rankine Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Johnston, Captain J. Duncanson, Mrs. Duncanson, Miss Elizabeth Boyd, Mrs.



MISS EVELYN BOOTH  
Daughter of Mrs. H. J. Dingman, of Toronto, one of the season's debutantes, for whom her mother recently entertained.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.



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—sparkle from the depths of the diamond Brooch sketched. Set in platinum and all a-glitter with its seventy-one blue-white diamonds, it is specially designed to form a part of the most exquisite evening costume. Five baguettes enhance the beauty of the center. At \$900.00.

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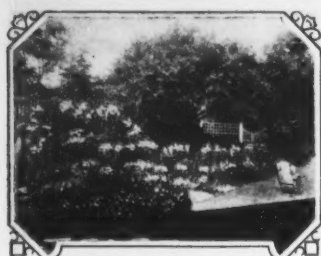
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Established 1882.



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Your Furnace Works Overtime

with the resultant waste of oil.

**THIS MAY BE OVERCOME**

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IS THE SOLUTION.

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**Absorbine J**  
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

## Thoughts on the Bi-Centenary of Oliver Goldsmith's Birth, November 10, 1928

By HILDA RIDLEY

**I**F WEARY with the sophistication and artifice of city life, one desires a "secure, serene retreat." I can think of none better than that discovered in the pages of *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Very soon, as one reads, the spell is upon one, and one is transported to the days of the post-chaises and coaches. The everlasting whirr of cars on busy city streets is stilled. One hears merely the gentle "clip-clop" of some leisurely horse or the musical rumble of a heavy coach. A rural scene arises round one: One smells the English hawthorn and honeysuckle, or joins with the Vicar and his wife for a stroll down a sloping field, "embellished with blue-bells and centaury." How delightful upon one's return to the Vicar's thatched cottage to listen to his daughters as they sing one of Dryden's songs to the accompaniment of the guitar, and to refresh oneself with a glass of Mrs. Primrose's gooseberry!



OLIVER GOLDSMITH

Very soothing, too, are the mild tones of the good Vicar, as he discourses upon the vanities of the world. How refreshing is his naive philosophy, and how his guilelessness appeals, as he discovers in every situation, no matter how untoward, some compensation! I know of no character in fiction that is a more effectual antidote for a morbid or perverted view of life and our fellow human beings than this lovable Vicar, who is at once so unworldly and so philosophical, so human and so tolerant. His cheerful acceptance of the vicissitudes of fortune is a tonic because he makes one realize how little external circumstances, if properly understood, can hurt the inner man. His unfailing courtesy and charity to the poor and despised is a reminder—much needed in our modern days—that "beneath their skins" all men are brothers; and his kindly understanding of human foibles and weaknesses, a practical demonstration of the truth of the saying that "to understand all is to pardon all."

In this novel, and in the long poems, *The Traveller* and *The Deserted Village*, I think one finds the very heart of Oliver Goldsmith. This was the self that always cherished an inalienable love for the simple things of life, even when decoyed into vanity by his susceptibility to the opinions of others; the self that knew that true happiness "only centres in the mind," and was so fertile in inner resources that he could be, like the village preacher in his poem, "passing rich on forty pounds a year." Like the parsons of the novel and poems, too, he never questioned the merits of another's need, but would share his last sixpence with a beggar or give the blankets off his bed and the very clothes from his back to relieve the distress of some fellow creature. And in spite of his own bitter words in which he deplored the change that had come over his spirit by association with "cool designing beings," and in spite of many superficial weaknesses and vanities, this was the self that his friends loved and that won the esteem of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who declared after his death: "Let not his frailties be remembered; he was a very great man."

The friendship between the great lexicographer and the little Irish doctor, is one of the priceless possessions of our literary records. At the time of their first encounter, Oliver Goldsmith was apparently little more than a failure. He was approaching middle age and had produced nothing of any importance. His life had been passed since he had left his early home in Ireland in desultory studies in Scotland and Leyden, and wandering through Europe. He had tried his hand at school-keeping, law, medicine, proof-reading and flute-playing, and when Johnson first met him he was doing hack work for some of the London booksellers. The squalor of his manner of living at that period is indicated by a contemporary in the following passage:

"The Doctor was writing his 'Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe' in a wretched dirty room, in which there was but one chair, and when he, from civility, offered it to his visitant, himself was obliged to sit in the window."

But the poverty and lack of worldly acumen of Goldsmith were the very attributes that commended him to the great heart of Dr. Johnson. As Goldsmith himself later attested, to be "poor and honest" was "recommendation enough for Johnson," and a condition of misery was one that always "insured his protection." He saw that the Irishman was one who "did not befriend himself," and he endeavored to aid him, not only in a material way but by precept and example. A delightful anecdote illustrates his appreciation of the influence of his example upon the susceptible Goldsmith. With a friend he was proceeding one night to Goldsmith's lodgings, where he had been invited to supper, when his companion noticed his unwonted neat appearance—he wore "a new suit of cloaths and a new wig nicely powdered"—and could not refrain from asking him the reason for such a striking transformation.

"Why, sir," replied Johnson, "I hear that Goldsmith, who is a very great sloven, justifies his disregard of cleanliness and decency, by quoting my practice, and I am desirous this night to show him a better example."

It was no doubt the effect of such an "example" that encouraged Goldsmith to pay more attention to his external appearance—but unfortunately he overdid it. At the famous dinner given at Boswell's lodging in Old Bond Street, at which were present Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick and other notables, Boswell unkindly refers to Goldsmith as "strutting about, bragging of his

dress." This was a suit of "Tyrian bloom satin grain, and garter blue silk breeches," the strange color of which, as Garrick declared, "would attract crowds to gaze at it."

In more practical ways, Dr. Johnson was of inestimable service to Goldsmith. There is some variance in the accounts of the bringing out of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, but surely the one given by Boswell, which he claims he had direct from his patron, is as reliable as any. It is as follows:

"I (Johnson) received one morning a message from poor Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and, as it was not in his power to come to me, begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come directly. I accordingly went as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed my guinea, and had got a bottle of Madeira and glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, desired he would be calm, and began to talk to him of the means by which he might be extricated. He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and having gone to a book-seller, sold it for sixty pounds. I brought Goldsmith the money, and he discharged his rent, not without rating his landlady in a high tone for having used him so ill."

But although, according to this account, the novel was sold to a bookseller before *The Traveller*, it was not published until after the appearance of that poem. Johnson considerably influenced the production of *The Traveller*, which was the first work of Goldsmith's to attract wide attention. He himself contributed four lines to it, and in *The Critical Review* he referred to it "as a production which, since the death of Pope, it would not be easy to find anything equal."

With the publishing of *The Vicar of Wakefield* and *The Traveller*, Goldsmith easily took his place as one of the first authors of the day. He became one of the shining lights of the famous Literary Club which Dr. Johnson, with the assistance of Sir Joshua Reynolds, had founded in 1764. It would be pleasant to look in upon an assembly of that Club which numbered among its members such wits as David Garrick, Topham Beauclerk, and Edmund Burke. One would probably notice that the great lexicographer, with his unparalleled wit and rolling periods, usually held the floor, but occasionally one would observe the eager efforts of a short, stoutly built man, whose pale face deeply scarred by smallpox, was redeemed from plainness by an inner illumination, to make himself heard. This was the man who inspired Garrick's well-known epitaph—

"Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,  
Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll."

A conviction that if but given the opportunity, he could talk brilliantly, was one of Goldsmith's weaknesses. In spite of their friendship, he and Dr. Johnson were too much unlike, in some respects, not to clash occasionally. Goldsmith had his own ideas about conversation and he sometimes complained that Dr. Johnson monopolized too large a share of table talk. He expressed this opinion on more than one occasion in a manner that called from Dr. Johnson the rebuke: "Sir, you are impertinent!" The great lexicographer, on his part, declared that "Goldsmith should not be for ever attempting to shine in conversation; he has not the temper for it." With a small and select company, however, and over a glass of good Canary, Goldsmith could at times overcome the awkward and hesitating manner that spoiled him as a raconteur, and attain in speech to the lightness and vivacity that graced his literary style. The difference between that style and Dr. Johnson's "stately periods," is admirably illustrated in Goldsmith's own words. One evening in company with Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, he remarked that he thought he could write a good fable, but that it was a difficult matter to make animals talk in character. "For instance," he said, "in the fable of the little fishes, who saw birds fly over their heads, and envying them, petitioned Jupiter to be changed into birds, the skill consists in making them talk like little fishes." At this point he noticed that Dr. Johnson was shaking his sides with laughter, and said: "Why, Dr. Johnson, this is not so easy as you seem to think; for if you were to make little fishes talk, they would talk like WHALES."

Oliver Goldsmith, as Dr. Johnson once remarked, was "a plant that flowered late." For thirty years he garnered experience in the course of his desultory studies and wanderings, and in the last fifteen years of his life, he incorporated those experiences into books, which are the fruit not of aloof and academic seclusion but of first-hand intercourse with life. He followed the advice of Isocrates to his scholars,—to "study the people." He was forty-five when the end came, and although he was in receipt of an income, which compared with Dr. Johnson's pension of three hundred pounds a year (out of which the great-hearted lexicographer contrived to maintain many other pensioners of his own), had "all the glitter of affluence," he was deeply involved in debt. But let Dr. Johnson relate the sad tale. In a letter to James Boswell of July 4th, 1774, he writes: "Of poor dear Dr. Goldsmith there is little to be told more than the papers have made public. He died of a fever, made, I am afraid, more violent by uneasiness of mind. His debt began to be heavy, and all his resources were exhausted. Sir Joshua is of opinion that he owed not less than two thousand pounds. Was ever poet so trusted before?"

### Remembrance

See how I have held you in remembrance,  
Since you have passed to what we call the shades.  
But now that you are there, I know to be  
The stronger sunlight where the brilliant rays  
Shine on Elysian Fields, green woods and glades.  
Here is a sacred corner I have made,  
Purpled with pansies, blue-grey rosemary,  
And orange lilies that we both so loved.  
It may be that one starry summer night  
You'll come, and, standing in the waving grass,  
You'll linger, smile, and pause before you pass.  
Then in the sacred corner I have made  
You'll see the pansies and the rosemary,  
And smiling, whisper "Pansies, these are thoughts,  
Rosemary, too! How sweet to be remembered."

What was it touched my eyelids, now my lips?  
A moth, all gossamer and silver white,  
That fluttered past me, upwards to the Light?  
I scarcely dare to think! Ah, was it you?  
Was it you? . . .

—A. Temple

Fine flavour and low Cost  
are combined  
in every package of  
**Chase & Sanborn's  
SUPERIOR TEA**  
Black - Green - or Mixed

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# BOVRIL

Makes a  
**Wonderful Difference**  
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REMEMBER  
**BOVRIL**

Puts **BEEF**  
into it

Insist on Bovril and see name on bottle.

## CLARK'S SOUPS

Assortment includes: Vegetable, Tomato, Pea, Consommé, Ox-Tail & Chicken, etc.

Let the CLARK Kitchens help you!

"Canada Approved" on label of all Meat Soups

Add equal amount of water—bring to boil and serve. Delicious, time-saving, economical.

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OVALTINE soothes and nourishes "fretty" nerves, promotes normal digestion and brings sound restful sleep. Bodily vigour for tomorrow's demands is restored.

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ENSURES SOUND, NATURAL SLEEP



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Please send sample of Ovaltine. 10 cents is enclosed for packing and postage.

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Made from  
an old  
English Recipe  
approved by  
Doctors and  
Dietists for  
more than  
50 YEARS



There's nothing like a  
rousing cup of "Camp" Coffee  
to brighten up early risers. Made in  
a moment. Just pour on hot water.

## Sani-Flush is thorough



THE toilet bowl  
is sparkling.  
Glistening clean.  
White. Pure and  
gleaming. And  
Sani-Flush did it.

Sani-Flush removed all  
stains and marks and in-  
crustations, and it did  
more. Sani-Flush reached  
down to the hidden trap,  
the unhealthful trap,  
where no brush could  
possibly get, and cleaned  
that too. It banished foul  
odors.

Sani-Flush is easy to  
use. Just sprinkle it in  
the bowl, following direc-  
tions on the can, and  
flush. It is a convenient  
and sanitary help in do-  
ing this most necessary of  
household tasks. It is  
absolutely harmless to  
plumbing connections.

Keep a can of Sani-  
Flush on hand. Use it  
frequently. Winter or  
summer, spring or fall,  
Sani-Flush is an aid to the  
modern housekeeper.

Buy Sani-Flush in new  
punch-top can at your  
grocery, drug or hard-  
ware store, 35c.

**Sani-Flush**  
Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring

HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., Ltd.  
Toronto, Canada  
33 Farringdon Road  
London, E. C. 1, England



## Points on the Beauty of Mirrors

WHEN buying an old mirror you  
should always carefully examine  
the colour of the glass, as the best  
plates were given the most beautiful  
frames and workmanship. Age natu-  
rally must be taken into account. The  
glass may be scratched, rubbed, cor-  
roded, and pitted with rust and dust,  
but an expert eye can still detect that  
"watery" hue. Formerly a sure test

## The Mountain Ash

OUR native mountain-ash is a very  
good small tree growing to 20  
or 30 feet, or even more in the cool  
mountain hillsides. Its chief glory  
is in its flowering clusters of orange  
fruit in late summer and its orange  
fall-colored foliage in October. The  
fruits are small and berrylike in  
large clusters, and are very showy  
and beautiful.

The leaves are compound, slightly  
similar to sumac leaves, but thicker  
and more glossy, and not so long.



OAK BOX CARVED WITH FOLIATED SCROLLS AND LOZENGES  
Height, 10 ins.; length, 1 ft. 2 ins.; depth, 1 ft. 4 1/2 ins. Circa 1585.

was to put a piece of clean paper un-  
der the plate, and the colour would  
show itself, but this is often difficult  
when the mirror is silvered, packed up,  
and sealed.

As every scrap of glass was used,  
being of such enormous value, we  
often find some of the Queen Anne  
period mirrors with small pieces of  
glass on the top of a larger one. Natu-  
rally, too, oval and round mirrors  
were very costly, as large sheets had  
to be cut into, which resulted in a  
good deal of waste.

Until the end of Chippendale's days  
it must be confessed that our makers  
were not very expert in handling big  
pieces of glass, but later they became  
more skilled, and even received large  
orders from America—the highest tribu-  
te to be paid to English manufac-  
ture.

At the end of the eighteenth century  
concave mirrors (that magnify ob-  
jects), and convex mirrors (that dim-  
inish) made their appearance.

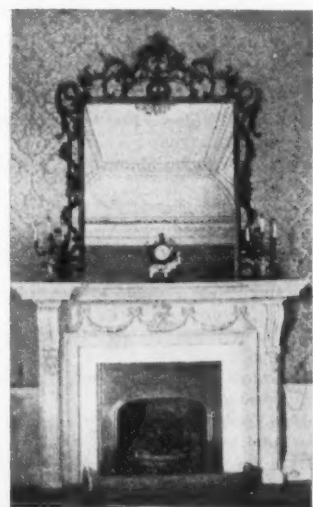
These were bent, ground, silvered,  
and polished by hand and not cast in  
their curved shape as they have been  
lately.

As for the frames, they were made  
in many woods—ebony, lacquer, gilt  
pine, mahogany, walnut, and olive  
wood. The styles used were equally  
various—Gothic, Chinese, Stuart, Wil-  
liam and Mary, Queen Anne, rococo.

For guidance, when searching for a  
real old mirror you should always  
avoid specimens that have been re-  
gilded, and look carefully at the bevel-  
ling—if any. Old bevels are irregular  
and are often less than an inch wide.  
Run your finger along the bevel and  
if it is an old one you can only just  
detect the reduction at the edge; on  
the other hand, if a modern one it is  
quite pronounced and runs away from  
the surface at an acute angle.

Mirrors or girandoles fit in with  
practically any scheme of furnishing,  
and help particularly to give space to  
a small room. It has been said that  
when the Adams designed their  
models they had an eye to the whole  
effect, and that whereas other masters'  
pieces look well singly in almost any  
room, an Adam mirror calls for sev-  
eral other pieces to set it off. This of  
course is a matter of opinion.

One last word—if you are the proud  
possessor of a genuine old mirror, do  
not attempt to have the glass reno-  
vated. In the first place, it is nearly  
always unsatisfactory, in the second,  
smuts and scratches help to show its  
real antiquity.



THE BEAUTY OF REFLECTION  
A beautiful mirror with ornamental  
frame flanked by candelabra for the  
mantel.

metrical than the American moun-  
tain-ash (*Sorbus americana* and its  
variety *decora*), and its fruit is more  
showy. This European form, or  
rowan tree, is further distinguished  
from its American cousin by fewer  
and less pointed leaflets, and by a  
downy stem and twigs.

The mountain-ashes are useful for  
planting on rocky banks, for they  
will stand poor soil conditions,  
though they thrive best in well-  
drained rich soil. They are liable  
to scale, and should be sprayed in  
March or early April with lime and  
sulphur.

## Garden Labels and Labeling

FALL WORK IN THE GARDEN

AS the fall planting season opens  
there comes to mind again the  
wisdom of permanent plant labels per-  
manently applied. Even an experi-  
enced gardener can forget the exact  
identity and location of some especial-  
ly fine new herbaceous perennial or  
shrub variety set out in autumn, for  
months must elapse before it blossoms  
and fixes itself definitely in memory.  
Further than this, everyone who has  
a garden of any pretentiousness has  
been embarrassed time and again by  
forgetting the name of some unmarked  
flower citizen which has aroused the  
admirer's questions of week-end guests.  
Good labeling eliminates all such  
troubles as these, and is in no sense  
a confession of amateurishness. In  
fact, it is actually a mark of the ex-  
pert, for it indicates an exact know-  
ledge of what's what.

Several factors are to be considered  
in the choice of labels. Durability is  
one—durability of the writing as well  
as of the materials of which the mar-  
ker is made. Labels are subjected to  
constant exposure and only when their  
materials are first-class can they  
withstand it. If of cheap, raw wood  
they will quickly become illegible and  
rot away, and if they are attached by  
means of iron wire the latter will rust  
through in no time and the label  
itself will be lost. Copper is the only  
kind of wire to use in this connection.



## Mediterranean Cruise

from New York, Feb. 4

On this Canadian Pacific cruise, you visit the off-the-  
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## Canadian Women in the Public Eye

Mrs. J. E. Brethour

Mrs. J. E. Brethour  
BY E. T. RAYMOND.

MRS. J. E. BRETHOUR of Burford, Ontario, proudly descends from United Empire Loyalist stock. Her forebears played an active part in the history of Ontario, and are indissolubly linked with its early days. Her grandfather, Charles Strange Perley was born in New Brunswick in 1796. When but a lad of four, he and a babe in arms were carried by his mother, on horseback from New Brunswick to Port Dover, Ontario. With the characteristic courage of

ters, Captain Charles Perley, Mrs. Brethour's father, the sixth child and second son, followed in his father's military footsteps.

His daughter, Mary, since her marriage to Mr. J. E. Brethour, who is recognized, as one of Canada's leading live stock breeders and agriculturists, has resided in Burford. When asked what she considered her outstanding interest, Mrs. Brethour laughingly admitted that "she had one foot in the country and the other in the town." Mrs. Brethour has allied herself with many rural and civic interests and occupies a unique position in the Prov-



MRS. J. E. BRETHOUR.  
—Photo by Walker's Studio, Brantford.

pioneer women, Mrs. Perley made the hazardous journey over roads roughly cut out of the bush.

This brave horseback ride proved of moment, for when 16 years of age, her eldest son was destined for a distinguished military career in the service of his country. He was one of Canada's gallant defenders in the War of 1812 and later served under the leadership of Sir Alan McNab, Colonel Perley married Miss Elsie McCall of Norfolk in 1920, and they resided first at Ancaster and later near Bishopgate at "The Homestead". Many interesting incidents Mrs. Brethour can tell of the troublous times of 1837, which have come down through the years. For days before the troops came, word had been received of their approach. Mrs. Perley and the women of the neighborhood had baked early and late, in preparation for supplies. Doughnuts were made in great cauldrons, hundreds of loaves of bread were baked and sheep were roasted whole.

When all was in readiness two rebels started out to commandeer the food supply. They rode up to the gateway and challenged the two young Irishmen patrolling the estate. "Who are you?" "I am Richard Johnston," replied one of them, "and there are 40 more just like me." Incidentally young Johnston of the Irish Constabulary, who had but recently come to Canada, was one of the best shots in the country. The rebels rode off, leaving the place in the safe keeping of its two courageous defenders and the food unmolested.

Another little incident of these times, Mrs. Brethour heard from the lips of Colonel Robert Dennison of Toronto. Colonel Dennison told the story of the troops going from Toronto, when he was a private 17 years of age. Mrs. Perley with maternal solicitude noticed that his boots were much torn and that he was weary and footsore. "Come with me laddie," she said kindly, and brought him warm water and soap with which to bathe his tired and aching feet. She also found boots for him to put on. This comfort in the extremity of his weariness, was always recalled with the deepest gratitude by the young soldier, who remembered his benefactress ever afterwards in his prayers.

Colonel Perley built a commodious house in the midst of a beautiful grove, known as "The Oaks." In his family were five sons and five daughters.

of Ontario, throughout whose length and breadth she is well known. By her tact and her broad and sympathetic understanding, she has fused the interests of city and country, in the time of war, as well as of peace. She has helped not only country and city, but has served on Provincial and Dominion boards, in a manner, which has reflected credit, not only upon herself, but on those, whom she represented.

Mrs. Brethour is an ardent member of the Women's Institute, this great organization of women, which primarily benefits the community and ultimately the country, in which it exists. Burford has the proud distinction of forming the third Women's Institute. Mrs. Brethour as the first President did most valuable work in its most difficult days, and has been actively identified with the work ever since. During the strenuous days of the World War, Mrs. Brethour was also President of the South Brant district of the Women's Institute, which comprise many active branches. Mrs. Brethour represented her district at the big conference held in Toronto, when citizens of Canada were requested to curtail certain food commodities, as a war measure. At her suggestion, a banquet was held by the Women's Institute for the purpose of binding more closely together the women of the city and country in their same great interest. The object was well achieved and all women's organizations were represented. Burford's war record is one of which the community is justly proud.

Previous to the formation of the Women's Institute, Mrs. Brethour had organized a Home Reading Circle, branches of which were found in many communities, with headquarters in England. This educational factor of the community existed until supplanted by the travelling libraries of the Women's Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Brethour take a lively interest in the pupils of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where Mr. Brethour lectures on live stock, during the winter courses. During the periodic visit of students to Ontario farms, for the past three years, Mrs. Brethour has lunched between 25 and 30, on each occasion.

All forms of philanthropy appeal to Mrs. Brethour and she is foremost in all good works. She is district representative of the Women's Hospital Aid, Brantford, an organization which

has accomplished outstanding work, in Ontario. In recognition of Mrs. Brethour's work, a scholarship has been established bearing her name. A ward in the Brantford General Hospital bears the name of the South Brant Women's Institute.

Mrs. Brethour takes a keen interest in church work and is President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church and President of Brant Deanery. She has just had the signal honor conferred of being appointed delegate to the Dominion Board of Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada, which took place in Edmonton this month.

Mrs. Brethour has devoted her time and energy generously to all worthy causes. She is fearless in her judgment, and not easily moved from a stand once taken. She is possessed of a keen sense of humor and commands a host of friends, which are not alone confined to Ontario.

The pioneer wife was a woman of diversified talents; she did everything; she helped nurse sick neighbors, wove clothes for her family, fashioned a birch broom or made bread, butter, maple sugar, or dried and canned her fruit. In short beneath the roof of the pioneer home was housed the nucleus of all the great factories and industries of today. The work once done on a family scale by the Canadian pioneer woman has but grown and expanded and is now accomplished for the greater part by machinery. Mrs. Brethour is a product of the times. Her laughing admission rings true. It is only natural, that she should be interested in both city and country. She is a worthy descendant of the pioneer woman, who bravely made the long journey on horseback, with her little children, from New Brunswick to Port Dover. The threads of Ontario's history woven by her ancestors Mrs. Brethour has taken up with the hand of fidelity and skillfully woven, true to ancestral color and design.

### The Author of The Natural Man

ONE of the picturesque figures who frequent the smoking-room of the Royal Colonial Institute is Dr. Charles Hose, the eminent anthropologist, who spent his early manhood as an officer in the unique protected State of Sarawak, and his later manhood in making his extremely interesting contributions to ethnology and natural history, of which the best known is his standard treatise on "Natural Man." He is also a delightful conversationalist, with an ever-flowing fund of reminiscence and anecdote.

One of his best stories is about his friend, the veteran naturalist, Alfred Russell Wallace, who, like himself, had collected the flora and fauna of Borneo. One day, at Parkstone, where Wallace lived in his old age, some schoolboys tried to pull his leg by gravely producing for identification a dead insect, which they pretended to have just caught in a butterfly net. Wallace saw at a glance that the insect really had been constructed, with the skillful aid of the gluepot, from the body of a

## "HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET!"



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beetle, the wings of a butterfly, the antennae of a wasp, and the legs of a centipede. Without betraying his recognition of the trick, however, he gravely examined it again and again under a lens, and then asked the question, "Did you really see this fly?" "Yes, we did." "Are you quite sure you did?" "Oh, yes, we did. We saw it fly and we heard it hum." "Ah, then," said Wallace, "I recognise it at once; it is a new species of a very old genus, the Hum-Bug."

### From the Heart's Journey

"When I'm alone"—the words tripped on his tongue  
As though to be alone were nothing strange.  
"When I was young," he said; "when I was young, . . ."  
I thought of age, and loneliness and change,  
I thought how strange we grow when we're alone,  
And how unlike the selves that meet, and talk,  
And blow the candles out, and say good-night.  
Alone . . . The word is Life endured and known.  
It is the stillness where our spirits walk  
And all but inmost faith is overthrown.

—Philip Sassoon.

### Death

Death is before me today  
Like the recovery of a sick man;  
Like going out into the garden after an illness.  
Death is before me today  
Like the fragrance of myrrh;  
Like sitting under a sail on a windy day.  
Death is before me today  
Like the scent of lotus flowers;  
Like resting on the roadside to drink deep.

—Arthur Weigall.

### SUNSHINE AND SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

With the days getting colder, and with the holiday adventurer hankering for a change, glorious tropical Florida and the Gulf Coast offer untold havens of rest. For there is warm golden sunshine with stretches and stretches of beautiful beaches. It is indeed a paradise where you can fish, hunt, ride, golf and play tennis, and if you like the sparkling waters of the ocean you will bathe, sail and yacht to your heart's content. Florida, too, is the home of music and art where the finest of examples of theatres and art galleries abound. There are countless resorts and wonder spots where the tired business man can gain a real recuperation, and if he has never danced before he will learn with zest under the shade of the sheltering palm trees.

For all travel information consult nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or City Ticket Office, Can. Pac. Bldg., King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.





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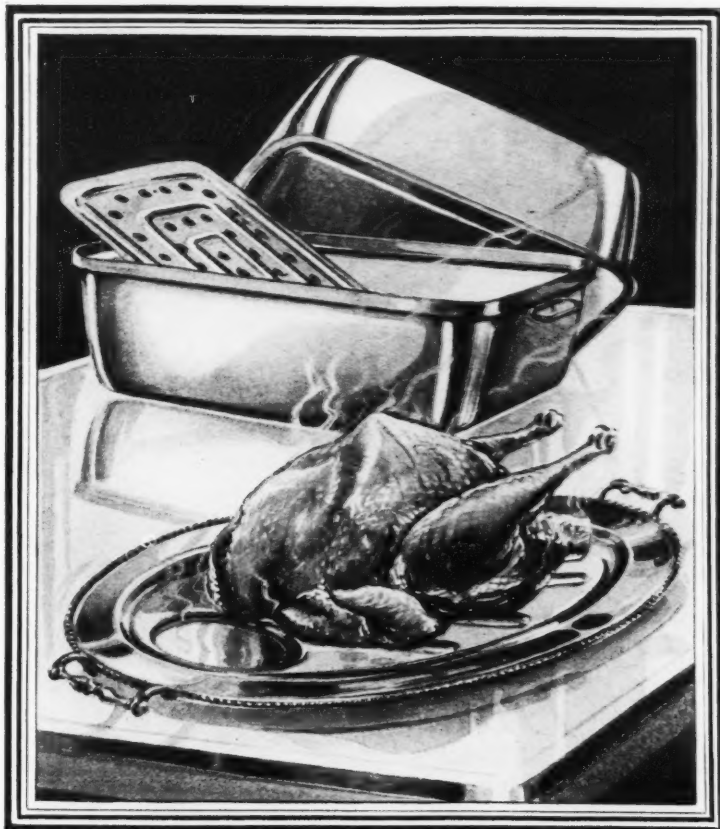
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### The Onlooker in London

(Continued from page 18)

"die" to orders, lying motionless on his back till "resurrected," but his most impressive act is when he erects the plumage around his neck to form a huge ruff. As the feathers are adorned with turquoise and Indian-red, the fan-like frill is a gorgeous decoration—highly suggestive of the head-dress of an Indian chief. Dick should prove a great whistler, if he acts up to the traditions of his species, and his talents in this direction are now being tested. It is nearly 20 years since the last hawk-headed parrot reached the Zoo.



RODERICK  
Son of the Rev. A. Gordon Macpherson  
and Mrs. Macpherson of New West-  
minster, B. C.

### Britain's Art Treasures

MUNIFICENT offers to assist the adequate display of the nation's art treasures have been made by St. Joseph Duveen. They include a new gallery for Indian art at the National Gallery and a gallery for foreign sculpture at the Tate, two projects already made public; an additional wing at the National Portrait Gallery and a capital sum to the trustees of the British Museum to provide a more fitting artistic setting for the famous Elgin Marbles and the Nereid monument. The offers are a direct outcome of the interim report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries, and are made through Lord D'Abernon, the chairman of the Commission, who is himself a trustee both of the Tate and National Galleries. They will be a remarkably generous addition to the great benefactions already made by Sir Joseph Duveen and his family to the national collections. The Turner Galleries at the Tate were the gift of his father, though they were opened in 1910; and, after his death in 1926, Sir Joseph added the fine foreign gallery for modern pictures at a cost of some £70,000. Sir Joseph announced some time ago his desire to provide a gallery for foreign sculpture, and it will comprise not only additional wall space for pictures, but safe storage for art treasures above the level of possible floods over the Thames Embankment. The final plans for the new gallery are now practically settled. He is prepared also to provide for other urgent reconstructional needs of the Tate, particularly for a system of improved lighting. His other offers, especially that of a new gallery for Italian art at the National Gallery, are no less welcome. The needs of the National Portrait Gallery, which contains an unexampled collection of historical and educational interest, are urgent, for it is now hopelessly congested. It is a very oddly designed building; and, with some 2,000 portraits on view, it has little room for adequate exhibition, let alone extension.

### Relics of Captain Cook

TO MARK the bi-centenary of the birth of Captain Cook on October 28, an exhibition of Admiralty documents relating to various phases of Cook's career as navigator and explorer has been arranged in the Museum of the Public Record Office. Many people believed that there were few such records in existence, but in fact there are 134 of Cook's logs at the Public Record Office alone, and others of his journals which have been rescued from the wilderness of Admiralty archives are to be found at the British Museum and elsewhere. One or two of the logs now on view had fallen into disrepair, and they have been carefully rebound. They are documents which are well worthy of scrutiny, and Cook's firm, round handwriting makes his own records of his voyages quite easy to read. There is the muster roll of H.M.S. *Endeavour* showing that Cook entered the Royal Navy as an able seaman on June 17, 1775, and became master's mate very soon afterwards. A document which has been overlooked by Cook's biographers, and which is to be seen here, is a manuscript volume of secret in-

structions given to him before he sailed on his first voyage in the *Endeavour*. That this famous Yorkshireman was a strict disciplinarian is shown by an entry in his log of the *Endeavour*, in which he recorded that he had "punished Samuel Jones with a dozen lashes for disobedience." His logs were admirably illustrated, and there is a special chart of part of the northwest coast of America, which was enclosed in Cook's last letter to the Admiralty, delivered by a Russian who had shown great hospitality to the expedition when they landed in Siberia. A personal relic is a letter which Cook wrote to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1771 asking for three weeks' leave of absence in which to go down to Yorkshire, to transact some business and "to see an aged father."

### Kipling Rarities for Sale

A SERIES of twenty-six Kipling items, several of which are of those eagerly sought at high prices by collectors, will be offered at Sotheby's in a few weeks' time. A few days ago Mr. Bernard Shaw gave the following counsel: "I strongly advise my friends to sell any scrap of any letters of mine they may have. There is a boom in such things, and they might as well get the best prices they can. The market is better than it has been for years." The extent of Kipling's sale that has recently come under the hammer in London and New York suggests that admirers of Mr. Rudyard Kipling desire to take advantage of a "good market," though it is by no means certain whether valuations have reached anything like their highest, albeit, to cite a notable instance, the *Pamtre Johnson* copy of "The Smith Administration," 1891, fetched the equivalent of £2,867 in America last November. The first "lot," belonging to "A Lady," possesses a unique attraction. This example of the first edition, 1891, of "Schoolboy Lyrics," printed in India by the young author's parents while he was at school in England, is in the original white paper wrappers, the outer top one of which bears a spirited pen-and-ink design by the writer introducing taunting devils, grotesque figures, flowers, etc., with a monogram signature at the base. This is the only known example so embellished. Measuring 6 1/2 in. by 4 3/4 in., it is only a shade smaller than the largest copy known, 6 1/2 in. by 4 1/2 in., which at the *Pamtre Johnson* dispersal realised \$4750 (about 1973) eleven months ago. Bibliographers state that two copies only have been traced of "Letters of Marque," Vol. I, published by Sampson Low in 1891, practically the whole edition of 1,500 having been destroyed. The G. M. Williamson example came under the hammer in 1915, Captain Martindell's in 1921, when it fetched £150, and again last January when the price soared to \$10,900. A third, in original wrappers, and in exceptionally fine condition, will be competed for at Sotheby's. There also occurs the holograph manuscript, comprising 21 quatrains, of "With Scindia to Delhi," with variant lines in red, differing slightly from the poem as it appears in "Barrack Room Ballads," first published in 1892.

### Eros for Piccadilly

WHEN the great scheme of tube reconstruction through Piccadilly Circus was inaugurated the famous Gilbert Fountain with the silver Eros, one of the most familiar objects in London, had to be removed to other quarters. An excellent site in the Embankment gardens was chosen, and there the monument had remained ever since. With the prospect of Piccadilly Circus being liberated from the contractors' hands and the demolition of the unsightly building in its centre, the inevitable controversy has begun as to whether the famous landmark should return to its original site, remain on the Embankment, or be transferred to a fresh site. At one time it was suggested that a space near Hyde Park Corner would be the best for Eros—in front of St. George's Hospital. The Artillery Monument, however, has been erected on that spot, and the prevailing impression is that Eros should go back to Piccadilly. The idea that the fountain was an obstruction no longer holds good because of the introduction of the roundabout traffic system, the adoption of which is, indeed, an argument in favour of a pretty central fountain being placed there.

### Big Increase of Empire Tea

"THE tea trade has changed out of all recognition during the last 50 years," said the head of a big London firm of merchants. "In the Victorian household there was no alternative—except a very inferior type which did not enter the calculations of the comfortably off—to China tea. Today the resource of

the Empire have been increased to such an extent that a big proportion of English people drink only Indian tea. I should put the percentage as high as 85. The two broad terms commonly used, Indian and China, comprise for the expert a vast variety of teas.

"Suppose a taster were faced with 4,000 cups of tea, each brewed from a different leaf, he would be able to detect a difference between all of them, so great is the variety in locality, season and climate. It is no exaggeration to say that there are 4,000 different kinds of leaf, varying from the Java that is used to blend

with the finer leaf, to the special China that costs me 10s. the pound. "Women, generally speaking, have a more delicate taste in tea than men, who usually prefer a strong but nondescript brew. A fine Darjeeling and a China Orange Pekoe are favourites with feminine connoisseurs.

### A Marriage Ring

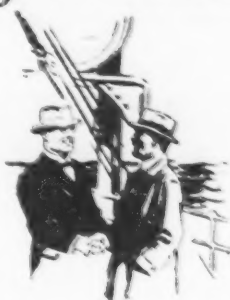
The ring, so worn as yet of gold. So thin, so pale, is yet of gold. The passion such it was to prove— Worn with life's care, have yet was love.

—George Crabbe.

**\$155. takes you home**  
for Christmas  
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Old friends! Old scenes! An old-time Christmas holiday! How else can you buy so much happiness for so little money? And, remember, the happiness will not be all your own, for there will be some even gladder to see you than you to be home again.

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Sir Charles and Lady Gordon, who recently returned from Scotland, Mr. Blair Gordon and Master Jimmy Gordon are in Montreal from New York.

The Hon. Narcisse Perdeau, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and his granddaughter, Miss Yvette McKenna are leaving Spencerwood on January 10 and are sailing on January 12 from New York for Marseilles en route to India. They will be away for four months. Sir Lomer Gouin the new Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Gouin will then take up their residence at Spencerwood.

Lady Clark, the wife of Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner to Canada, received for the first time

of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion. The luncheon held in the main dining-room at the Chateau Laurier, was largely attended. At the head table was Mrs. R. A. Kennedy, the President and also Mrs. Peter Heenan, Mrs. Frank Anglin, Mrs. J. C. Roper, Lady Borden, Lady Perley, Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, Mrs. Harold Fisher, Mrs. H. I. Thomas, Mrs. R. S. Minnes, Mrs. Frank Cumming, Mrs. E. J. Lemaire, and Miss Amey Horsey.

Lady Allan, of Montreal, recently entertained at dinner in honor of Sir Godfred and Lady Thomas of London, England.

In honor of her daughter, Miss Betty Price, one of the season's debu-



## Crystal Trees

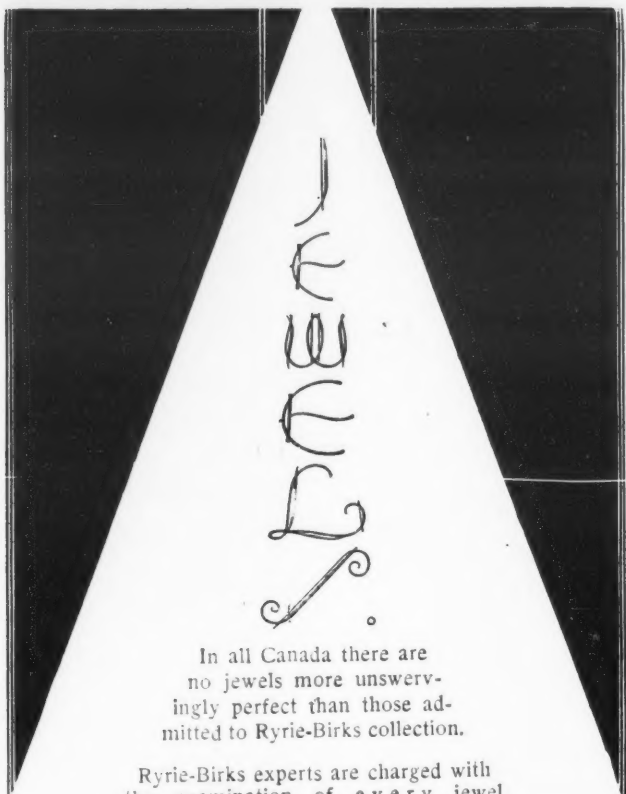
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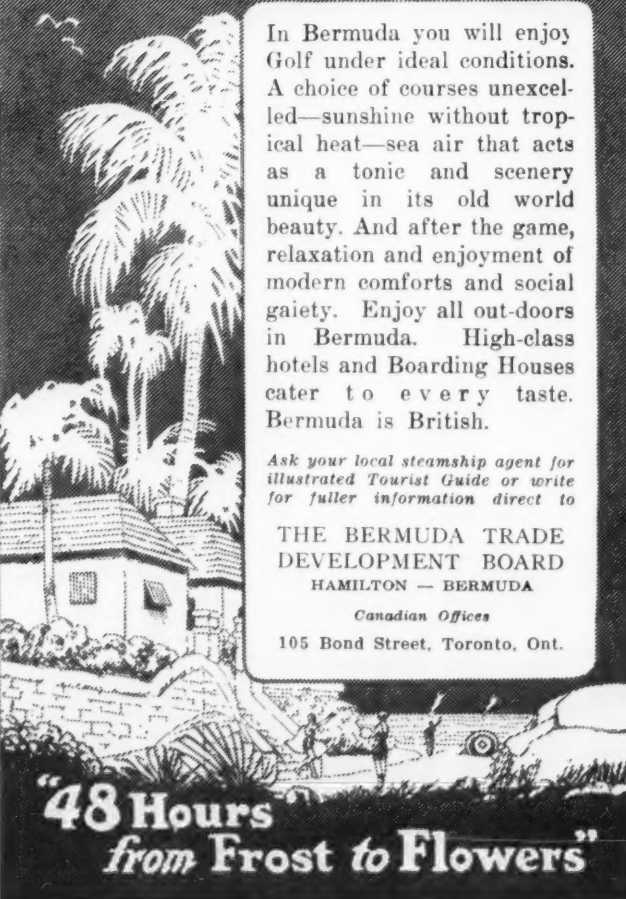


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**"48 Hours from Frost to Flowers"**



LADY CLARK  
Wife of Sir W. H. Clark, First British High Commissioner for Canada, who is a popular addition to Society in Ottawa.

coming to live in Canada recently at their residence 251 Cooper street, Ottawa. Several hundred visitors were present during the afternoon. Lady Clark, who is a popular and welcome addition to Ottawa Society, wore a gown of fawn chiffon and velvet, and her eldest daughter, Miss Frances Clark, who is a debutante of the season, was in a becoming frock of navy blue crepe. Sir William Clark was present and helped to entertain the large number of callers. Mr. and Mrs. Percival Liesching, and Mr. Robert Haddow also assisted the hostess, Mr. Liesching and Mr. Haddow, being two of the secretaries on the Embassy staff. The drawing-room was attractively decorated with pink and white chrysanthemums, and in the dining-room copper colored chrysanthemums made a lovely combination with ivory candelabra. A large representation of the official people in Ottawa, called, among whom were noticed the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. William Phillips, United States Ambassador, Mr. Shuh Tomii, of the Japanese Legation, Madame Lapointe, wife of the Minister of Justice, Mrs. Frank Anglin, wife of the Hon. the Chief Justice of Canada, Mrs. J. L. Ralston, wife of the Minister of National Defence, Mrs. R. W. Motherwell, wife of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Justice and Madame Rinfret, Lady Perley, Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill and Miss Diana Kingsmill, Mrs. Humphrey Snow, Mrs. James F. Crowdy, Mrs. Willis O'Connor, Mrs. W. K. MacLean and Mrs. Gordon Edwards, Lady Clark received again on Monday of this week, November 5.

Mrs. George Patry, of Quebec, announces the engagement of her daughter, Irene, to Mr. Langevin Cimon, son of the late Hon. Judge Ernest Cimon and Mrs. Cimon, of this city.

Mrs. R. E. Devlin, of Ottawa, has taken an apartment in the Hampton Court, Mountain Street, Montreal, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Albert Tetrault entertained informally at the tea hour yesterday in honor of Mrs. E. L. Garneau, of Quebec, who is visiting her father, Mr. J. N. Dupuis.

Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador to Washington, and Lady Howard are expected in Ottawa to be the guest of Sir William Clark and Lady Clark for the Armistice week-end.

Mrs. William Hope, of Montreal, recently entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. David Glasco, formerly Miss Cecille Helliwell.

The Ottawa Women's Canadian Club gave a luncheon on Monday of last week in honor of three distinguished women, who were visitors in the city, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, of London, England, chairman of the Women's Branch of The British Legion, and Mrs. Robert Walbridge, and Mrs. W. H. Schofield, of Washington, U.S.A.,

tant, Mrs. Arthur Price, of Quebec, will entertain at a dance on the evening of Wednesday, December 26, at the residence, the "Gables," Belvedere Road.

Mrs. Arthur Armstrong returned after a year's absence in Paris, and was the guest of her father, Col. Andrew Thompson. Col. Thompson and Mrs. Armstrong are at their summer home in Cayuga.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rawlins are again in Montreal from England. They were passengers in the S. S. Duchess of Bedford.

Miss Jacqueline Trepanier, of Montreal, is spending some time in Quebec, the guest of Miss Francois Giroux, Grande Allee.

Mrs. Hugh Wingham, of Clarke Ave., Montreal, entertained at tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week for her niece, Miss Margaret Parker, and Miss Jean Robertson, Presiding at the attractively decorated tea table were Mrs. C. B. Esdaile, and Mrs. E. W. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Johnson and Miss Jean Johnson are again in Montreal after the summer spent in Europe.

Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Almon, of ton, New Brunswick, entertained at four tables of bridge and tea at her residence, on Tuesday in honor of her guest, Miss Alice Burke, of Shediac, N.B. Mrs. R. Kilgour Shires was awarded first prize. Miss Davidson and Miss Burke have since then left for New York.

Mrs. Claude Colwell, of Halifax, N.S., is the guest of her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Desbarres in Sackville, New Brunswick.



DEREK  
Only son of Dr. Ralph Anderson Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, of St. John, N.B.  
—Photo by Climo.



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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 10, 1928

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## Newsprint Down to "Hard Pan"

Vigorous Action Needed to Improve Situation—Vital Economies Essential—Woods Operations Provide Opportunities For Curtailment of Expenses—New Markets and Market Expansion

By "DIGESTER"

(This is a third article by "Digger" on the newsprint situation which is causing such great concern to all who have the interests of that great industry, and of the industrial fabric of Canada, at heart. In the two former articles, some general elucidation of a somewhat complicated position was attempted. The writer, in the present article, discusses some specific weaknesses in the operation of some branches of the industry and makes some constructive suggestions of a remedial kind.—Editor.)

RECENT developments have, unfortunately, shown, all too conclusively, that there is no magician's wand anywhere around, by an airy wave or two of which the troubles of the newsprint industry can be dispersed. They have shown, too, that time is doing nothing to heal the ills from which it is suffering so sorely. The days have become weeks, and the weeks have become months, and no improvement in the situation, so far as the readjustment of production to consumption is concerned, has manifested itself. Indeed, the industry generally is in a much more unsatisfactory state than it was when price-cutting first became acute, now nearly half a year ago.

The troubles by which the industry is so sadly beset are due, in the main, to one cause. That cause, of course, is the multiplication of mills, and the inauguration and expansion of manufacturing companies, to an extent utterly beyond all reasonable warranty, or even tolerable excuse. Nor is there any let-up taking place in the erection of new mills, or in the organization of companies for the purpose of exploiting Canada's natural forest wealth, already tragically over-exploited as it has been. For new mill projects are still being announced at about the rate of one every couple of months or so.

So entirely has mill production capacity outstripped not only present consumer demand, but all consumer demand, of the accustomed channels, that can be anticipated within, probably, the next three years, that the price of newsprint has now reached the low level of \$50 a ton. At that price, it will still be possible for some mills to manufacture profitably. But with others, profitable manufacture at that figure is out of the question.

Hence the drop in price is a very serious matter to mills coming within the latter category. To some of them, in fact, whose financial position may not happen to be particularly strong, it may quite conceivably prove of the nature of the last straw on the camel's back, and may spell disaster.

The newsprint industry in this country has grown to such amazing proportions, it is so based on one of our greatest natural resources, it has invested in it so stupendous a total capital, that its position is one of national concernment. Shareholders may acquiesce, with however wry a face, in accepting a loss on production, and in a diminution, or even a complete cessation, of dividends, provided that they can see daylight at the end of the dark valley through which the industry is passing. Provided, too, that they have definite assurance that all that is humanly possible is being done to make that painful journey as short as it can be made. But this cannot go on indefinitely.

It is quite evident that the operators have not been able to reach an agreement among themselves as to concerted action looking to attempted stabilization. What the joint efforts of the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec will be able to accomplish in that direction is "on the knees of the gods." There, at the moment of writing, it looks as though it may remain for a good while yet.

Moreover, whatever the persuasive power and the varied influence of these two Premiers in their own provinces, they cannot control the situation in other provinces in Canada. In British Columbia and in the Maritimes, expansion programs are under way. Incidentally, too, it may be mentioned that the Maritimes have peculiar advantages to offer as a location for the industry, inasmuch as there is not the same difficulty there, as there is in On-

tario and Quebec, in securing natural regeneration of the forests. Not only is this so, but the individual trees grow much faster in the Maritimes. These advantages are due to the much greater moisture in the Provinces by the sea.

However, this is, to a certain extent, a digression. But, at least, existing companies in Ontario and Quebec should be bending every effort to alleviate the situation in the interests of their shareholders. What is being done, for example, to secure new markets abroad?

One must admit that the outlook in this direction is not too rosy. In the countries of Northern Europe, they can produce pulp more cheaply than it can be produced in Canada. Indeed, to a very limited extent, they have been able to get into the New York market. Their costs of production are lower because, largely, of lower wages. On the other hand, it should be mentioned that there are signs that they will be forced, in the near future, to pay considerably higher wages than they have been paying, and then Canadian operators may be able favorably to compete with them in other world markets outside the United States, in which market at present Canada has the predominance.

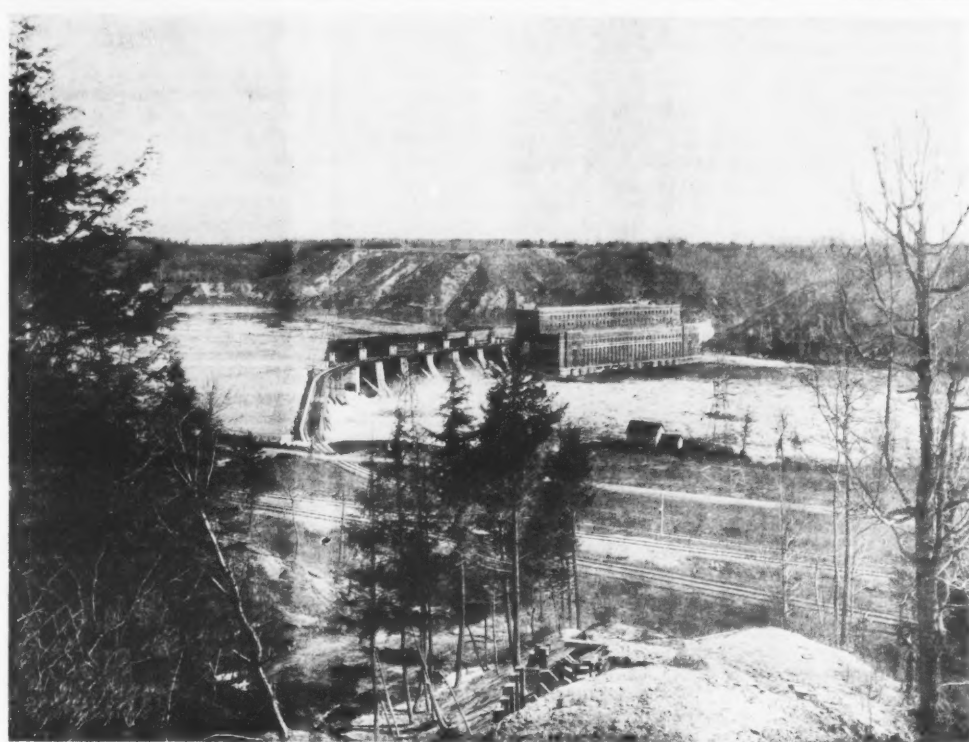
Speaking of the United States, it is right to emphasize here that the position of that country, as regards its raw material, is usually very imperfectly apprehended in Canada. One constantly sees it assumed that the United States is pretty well down and out, in the matter of supplies of raw material. To an extent that is true, for the moment. But only for the moment. If we could look forward, by twenty-five or thirty years, we should probably see that a great change had then come over the scene, so rapidly is planting going on, and on so vast a scale, in that country.

The plain truth is that, in the United States, they are planting vigorously and scientifically, and are giving their own limits a very much-needed rest, while they are drawing largely on our natural resources of pulpwood for their use. But they are drawing on them only until they arrive at a point when they will themselves be able to practise sustained cutting—in many areas, at any rate.

Millions upon millions of acres of pulpwood limits in the Eastern States (which include practically the whole Atlantic seaboard) are undergoing more or less practical forestry treatment. When these are ripe for cutting, those of us who have been talking contemptuously of the denuded pulpwood supplies in the United States may find that the boot has been fitted on the wrong foot. In any case, the quantities of pulpwood on the Pacific coast of the United States are still enormous, though, admittedly, the question of transportation constitutes a disabling factor, to a greater or less extent, so far as they are concerned.

How about a market in the Antipodes? At present, there is a certain trade done by Canada in newsprint there and, though of relatively small proportions at present it is believed to be susceptible of considerable increase. But here again, the proverbial "fly in the ointment" makes its appearance. In both New Zealand and Australia commercial afforestation companies have, of recent years, been carrying on operations on an astonishingly extensive scale. Indeed, those who have seen something of these operations say that it is difficult to convey an adequate idea of

(Continued on page 26)



A MODERN HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT  
View of the installation of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company at La Gabelle, Quebec, on the St. Maurice River. The plant has a present capacity of 150,000 H.P. and the company is at the present time undertaking extensive developments on the upper St. Maurice. Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Mexico: A Promising Customer

Distorted Picture, Too Often Presented to Canadians, Militates Against Development of Rich Market—Real Progress Made Since Revolution—Sound Business Methods Now Employed

BY A. G. WYNNE FIELD

SO GREAT is the power of press and propagandist that a few of us living north of the American border realize the true state of affairs in Mexico or, more important to us as commercialists, the potentiality of Mexico as a commercial customer. From daily press accounts of shootings, hangings, and general insurrections, and the portrayal by cartoonists of characters backed against the wall by sombrero-topped Mexicans, the general and hasty conclusion seems to be that Mexico is best left alone to stew in her own oil. However, delving below the superficial and discarding harum-scarum newspaper stories we find an altogether different country: an artistic country, cultured, and friendly towards the friendly disposed; a country, moreover, who could and would willingly trade more with us.

Since the revolution which in 1910 disposed of Diaz the Dictator, the country has had a state of constant struggle and multifarious government. Why?

Diaz did much for those of his own kind. He greatly aided the progress of those who already had power and money. At the same time he overlooked millions of

Indians who made up the majority of the population. Lands were meted out somewhat along feudal system lines. The big land owners practically enslaved the ignorant and illiterate Indians. Wealth and education—craved by those Indians, who are actually surprisingly artistic and clever—was in the hands of a few. There was bound to be tenseness and mutiny.

In a recent speech, Jose D. Fernandez, Consul General for Mexico in Toronto, himself a product of the new social order, said of this: "A situation like that, or any situation similar to that, should create a tremendous discontent among the people and if we had any peace during the Diaz administration it was a mechanical one. Let us keep this in mind: That wherever the distribution of wealth and knowledge is not even a revolution arises."

Mexicans are as red-blooded as the next race. The revolutionists were full-fledged men out after a square deal for all. The new generation is extremely Nationalistic, a feature which makes revolution imminent as long as a need for satisfactory government is present. They are just as fond of their homes and proud of their country as we are. Mistakes have been and will be made; no man nor any government is infallible. From a point of figures, however, results seem to have warranted the cure.

The very heart of the great educational problem is being attacked. Revolutionary governments have already established over four thousand rural schools with an attendance of nearly three quarters of a million. Here the ignorant are taught the essentials of intelligent living. Throughout the country there are now 21,809 educational centres.

As part of the programme for proper land distribution, revolutionary governments (mostly those under Calles and Obregon) have granted thirteen million acres of land to more than half-a-million families—one fifth of the population. Of this seven hundred thousand acres was taken from foreigners, purchase of which, or compensation for expropriation of which, was fully made by legislation. Which brings us to a moot point regarding the safety of foreign holdings.

The unsettled state of the country is one of the cries of those who would probably otherwise trade with Mexico. Does it look as though our holdings would be safe? Let us take an article in the June issue of the Mexican Review, published in London, which deals with the compensation of British interests who suffered loss or damage during the revolution raging between November 1910 and May 1920. The article authentically states that these claims are to be dealt with by a commission composed as follows: One appointed by His Britannic Majesty; one by the President of the United Mexican States; and one, who is to preside, by mutual designation of the two governments. It has not been the general thing for other countries to make restitution to foreigners for damage incurred during civil war. Mexico then, undertaking such compensation voluntarily, cannot be such a hard customer to deal with.

Undoubtedly one of the elements which forbids improved trade between Canada and Mexico is lack of steamship accommodation. It is apparently one of the Mexican policies to discuss with the Canadian government the possibilities of establishing steamship service down the two coastlines. This is not definitely decided but such transportation would do much to foster trade and intercourse between the countries. Recently the National Railways of Mexico issued a very interesting booklet, "How To Ship To Mexico", which explains to importers customs regulations and requirements. Mexico's increased need for foreign products makes this booklet useful to those who can, and wish to, supply the demands. Mexican Consulates willingly provide copies.

(Continued on page 38)

## GOLD & DROSS

POSTUM COMPANY, INC.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Kindly give me your opinion on the purchase of Postum Cereal stock quoted now at 69. About one year ago this stock was listed at 120 and outside of the general break in the market I do not know what has caused this great decline.

—E. L. Kingston, Ont.

In referring to a "great decline", you are overlooking the 100 per cent. stock dividend paid to shareholders on July 13th last. The new shares are currently quoted at 66, which compares with a high of 74 1/4 and a low of 61 1/2 since their issuing, whereas the old stock recorded a high and low of 126 1/4 and 92 1/2 respectively in 1927, so you will see that instead of declining the market valuation of the stock has increased. The old stock paid \$5 a share annually in dividends, whereas \$3 is being paid on the new stock, so that in view of the increase in the number of shares outstanding, the present return is equivalent to \$6 a share on the old stock.

The progressive policy and strong financial condition of the company indicates favorable prospects for the future, and at current quotations the stock appears to possess a good deal of attractiveness as a purchase for a hold.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO OF CANADA

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you consider Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada common an attractive investment at current quotations? I would appreciate very much your opinion on the present situation and the outlook for this company. I am desirous of investing in some good common stock and this has been suggested to me as being a likely one.

—N. R., Chatham, Ont.

I gather from your letter that you are interested in the long-term possibilities of this stock, rather than the chances of making a profit in the near future. As such I consider it a quite attractive purchase. From the near-term point of view the stock is also not without attractiveness, as although quotations have shown some material appreciation in the last few weeks, the prospects are not unfavorable for further gains.

In August of this year shareholders of the company approved the increasing of the common stock from 7,800,000 shares to 10,800,000 shares. The directors of the company subsequently declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent. an allotment of 1,517,032 shares being given to shareholders in the proportion of one share of the new stock for every five shares held. The new shares rank for dividends with the existing shares as from October 1st. The company paid in 1927 a dividend of 8 per cent. on

its common, which at current quotations of 10 means that you get a yield of 4 per cent. The company's fiscal year ends on September 30th, and it is anticipated that the earnings record for the year may show an improvement. This will be in keeping with the record of the company for a number of years past.

The company is in a very strong position financially, the report for 1927 showing total current assets amounting to \$20,186,959 and net working capital of \$17,924,033, both showing a considerable improvement over the year before. Profit and loss surplus stood at \$9,645,105 as at September 30th, 1927, as against \$8,134,781 the year previous. Investors in Canadian Tobacco stocks, have been pinning their faith for some time on the possibility of the government reducing the excise tax on cigarettes, and any action in this regard would naturally tend to cause enhancement in the market value of these stocks.

HOTEL TORONTO LIMITED

Editor, Gold and Dross:

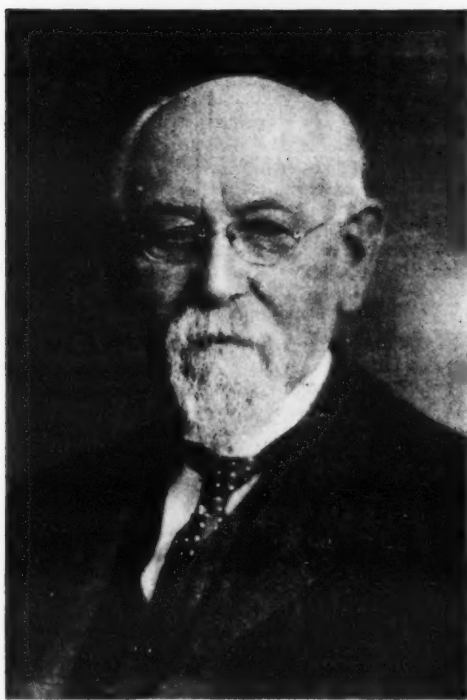
Please let me know what you think of the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Hotel Toronto Limited. I would like to have as full information as possible and whether or not you consider it an attractive and safe investment.

—A. J. T., Toronto, Ont.

Inasmuch as this is a new venture, the shares certainly cannot be regarded as a safe investment at this stage. Until the hotel has been built and has demonstrated a satisfactory earning ability over a period of some years, they must be considered to possess an element of speculation. At the present time the equity in tangible assets behind these shares seems hardly sufficient to compensate for the risk which is inseparable from a new enterprise. While there may be speculative possibilities in connection with the one-half share of common stock given as a bonus with each \$100 of preferred, dividends on the common appear pretty remote at the present time and I do not think that too much weight should be attached to this consideration.

Hotel Toronto Limited operates under an Ontario charter and has purchased a site on the southeast corner of King Street east and Leader Lane in the City of Toronto, on which it proposes to erect an eighteen storey hotel building. The capitalization of the company consists of \$800,000 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds, 7,000 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock with a par value of \$100 and 15,000 shares of no par value common stock. I am informed by the underwriters of the preferred that the bond issue is being disposed of in the United States.

(Continued on page 33)



GEORGE HENRY MILLEN

President of the E. B. Eddy Company who died recently at his home in Hull, Quebec. Mr. Millen had celebrated his 95th birthday on October 23, last, and was one of the veteran industrialists of Eastern Canada. As President and Managing Director he played a great part in the building up of the Eddy Company and his own life was an example of a man rising from the ranks to a commanding position in business life through his own ability and initiative.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



## An Average Citizen

A. R. G. — is an average, prosperous business man. Following an auto accident which brought home to him the uncertainty of life and realizing his wife's lack of experience in business matters, Mr. G. has made his will, appointing this Company his Executor and Trustee.

The total income from his estate is payable in monthly instalments to his wife for life and upon her death, the principal is divided among the children.

Consultation is without obligation and is confidential

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THREE RIVERS-CHARLOTTETOWN

# Newsprint Down to "Hard Pan"

(Continued from page 29)

their extent and scope. In a quarter of a century or so, the fruits of such efforts will very seriously change our viewpoint towards those countries as prospects for Canadian newsprint.

On treating of the feasibility of economies in operating costs, at any rate, one is on sure ground. Nobody who has seen anything of the industry and the way it is run can doubt that. Of course, it has to be borne in mind that the newsprint companies got prosperous very quickly—far too quickly for their own good, in the long run, as we are now realizing. In the midst of plenty, it is difficult to convince a man, or a company, or a country, for that matter, of the necessity for thrift and of the inevitable advent of the "rainy day". For years, the price of newsprint was held at a figure which made its manufacture an extremely lucrative undertaking. Capital for new developments could be had for the asking—and the askers were numerous and not coy in their demands. There are cheaper things in the world to erect than a newsprint mill, and one can scarcely be operated on the scale of a two-seater automobile. Particularly, too, when all the accessories of the modern mill, with its model community town, its club, its hospital and the rest of the outfit are taken into account. So money was spent with generous freedom. *Que voulez-vous?* as they say in Quebec which has been the scene of so many of these costly enterprises. With prices superlatively good, and money tumbling in, why should not a big newsprint company "live like a gentleman" and hang the expense? And today, Echo answers, "Why?"

But now things are down to "hard pan!" Stern necessity would seem to decree that, with prices on the toboggan, a lower operating ratio than has been the case in the halcyon days of "easy money" should be adopted. Lower gross returns call for curtailment of costs. It is putting it in moderate terms to say that such curtailment is very easily possible, as it certainly is imperative.

With respect to milling costs, there is probably not very great cause for complaint today. But that is far from being the case with regard to woods' operations. Before going into this latter matter in some little detail, there is one general point in connection with it that has often caused the writer some wonderment and which may fitly be touched on here.

It is this: Some companies make a practice of buying half their material from settlers at (say) \$8.00 a cord, selling it in the form of newsprint at the current price of the latter commodity—today \$50 a ton—and presumably making a profit. In Ontario, at any rate, they buy Government wood for \$1.40 to which a cent per acre is added for fire protection, but this last named addition is almost infinitesimal in importance, seeing that they get five cords from an acre. If a profit can be made from the conversion of the wood bought from the settlers, then *fortiori* the profit made from the wood purchased from the Government must be a good deal more substantial in amount!

What may be called the "contractor system," in the matter of cutting operations, is very generally in vogue with companies operating in Ontario and Quebec. This system is bad in two special ways. In the first place, it tends to nepotism, and nepotism is too rife, anyhow, in connection with this business of woods operations. It may have been all very well for Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., of "Pinafore" fame, to have had around him

"His sisters and his cousins and his aunts,  
His sisters and his cousins  
Whom he reckons up by dozens  
And his aunts."

but the same sort of practice in a business organization does not necessarily tend to swell dividends for the shareholders. However, it is pretty soft for Friend Contractor, the "guy with a good 'stand in'," as he is often breezily termed.

This is how the contractor system is worked: The general contractor—he on whom Fortune smiles—will say to the company, in effect: "I will deliver you 25,000 cords of your own pulpwood at \$10.00 a cord." "Done with you," replies the company. Then the general contractor hires him to (say) five sub-contractors, to each of whom he will speak (again in effect) these "winged words": "I will pay you \$8.00 a cord for the 5,000 cords in your particular valley." The sub contractor, who usually figures to make, at the very least \$1.00 a cord for himself, then makes his terms with the jobbers, the small men who (as is often the way with small men!) do the actual work, that is to say, the cutting.

The chief contractor, it will be noted, does little or nothing himself—though one or two of them have a great reputation for what, in polite circles, is variously styled "windiness" or

"chestiness." Sometimes, perhaps, he will advance money to the sub-contractors, to enable them to "carry on." But even this, in some cases, it is said, has, in the first instance, been advanced to him by the obliging company. And his remuneration for his "toil"? Well, brother, some who certainly ought to know aver that the "toiler", in some instances, can clean up \$50,000 a year, or double the salary paid to Premier Baldwin, in at least as onerous a job! Happy contractor! Truly 'tis better to be born lucky than rich. There is scarcely a man in the industry who could not tell a good story or two of some such "favorite son."

The second vicious thing about this "contractor system" is the state in which it seems to tend to leave the forest after cutting. The jobber who does the actual cutting, does the job by the cord, and even, in some cases, by the log. Hence, he will often take only the easiest-cut material, and will leave scattered groups of merchantable trees. These, in their turn, are often burned as the result of fires following on logging operations of this kind, and, if not observed, stay there to rot.

Under cheap logging operations, one will find that half a mile within reach of the stream will be well cleaned up. Go back a mile, and the scene is not quite so good—scattered patches of merchantable timber being left. Go back two or three miles, and good stands of merchantable timber will be

found left intact. For the old-fashioned logger is wedded to his ways—what he thinks the easiest way. No change of method is likely while he is on the job. The result is that some companies are going far afield for their supplies, when they have got them at their own back door.

What is the solution of the problem from this angle? Company camps. It is perfectly possible for the companies to cut their wood more cheaply for themselves, in company camps, if the inefficiency, that nepotism seldom fails to breed, were wiped out. In the saw-log industry, there is a well-known illustration of the successful operation of company camps, and there is no earthly reason why the self-same system should not be applied to pulpwood.

Plenty of room for economy in all directions in the woods operations of some companies—that is the opinion of very many men in the industry whose opinion is well worth having. The stories one hears of limits being valued by estimators who are such jolly good fellows that they have not troubled to scrutinize with any obvious care the areas they are supposed to estimate—of contractors who are such poor arithmeticians that the companies pay for hugely more logs than they receive—these things are of too frequent mention in the industry to be likely to be pure fables.

If a housecleaning is needed (as it would seem) the way is plain. Let

(Continued on page 33)

New Issue

\$300,000

## The Ritchie Cut Stone Company, Limited

6½% First Mortgage Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated 1st September, 1928.

Due 1st September, 1948.

Principal and half-yearly interest (1st March and 1st September) payable in Gold Coin of Canada at the holder's option at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford and Calgary. Bonds may be registered as to principal.

Denominations: \$1,000 and \$500

Provision is to be made for an annual sinking fund commencing 1st September, 1929, of \$10,000 or one-half the net profits of the company, whichever is the greater. Redeemable in whole or in part on any interest date before maturity on 60 days' notice at 104 and interest up to and including September 1st, 1933; thereafter at 103 and interest up to and including September 1st, 1938; and thereafter before maturity at 102 and interest.

Trustee: Chartered Trust & Executor Company, Toronto

**HISTORY OF BUSINESS:** The Ritchie Cut Stone Company, Limited, was organized in 1912 to take over the business of George Ritchie, (an Aberdeen Scotsman, and father of the present executives) who for over twenty years previous to date had conducted a small but prosperous hand-cutting stone yard in Hamilton, Ontario. Steady expansion followed with the installation of modern machinery and methods for the fabricating of cut-stone.

**MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL:** The two sons of the founder, Messrs. George W. and Charles N. Ritchie, have been thoroughly trained in the business by their father since boyhood, and with the expert plant superintendence of Mr. Thomas Y. McLeod, are responsible for the progress and prosperity which the company has enjoyed during the past thirty years. The Messrs. Ritchie and McLeod are under contract with the new company for a period of years, which ensures continuity in the successful management the company has been noted for in the past.

The active executives own a majority of the preference and common shares of the company. Apart from dividend returns, their remuneration depends substantially on the profits accruing in the business, their contracts providing a liberal bonus arrangement based on results, to supplement relatively low salaries.

**BUSINESS IN HAND:** During the past three years the outside business, particularly in Toronto, has grown so fast, that the Hamilton plant is taxed beyond capacity, notwithstanding important additions to land, buildings and machinery. Recent new contracts obtained in Toronto such as the ROBERT SIMPSON CO.'S NEW STORE, MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO.'S ADDITION, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL'S NEW BUILDINGS, C.N.R. EXPRESS BUILDING, CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND THE BIG DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING, MONTREAL, made it essential that new and increased production facilities be secured at once. Contracts now in hand will provide continuous operation of both plants until June, 1929. Prospects beyond that date were never better, having in mind the general prosperity of the country and the big building programs of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and other Canadian cities.

**PURPOSE OF FINANCING:** The entire proceeds of this issue will be spent on building and equipping the new factory in New Toronto, and providing working capital for the increased operations in Toronto and Hamilton. Not one dollar is being withdrawn from the business by the principals or shareholders, but on the contrary they are putting more money in.

The site for the new factory has been purchased in New Toronto with convenient and adequate shipping facilities by rail or truck. Economies will be effected in trucking costs, particularly on Toronto jobs, as well as through lower operating costs due to improved machinery and mill design.

**SECURITY:** The bonds will be secured by a first, closed mortgage on the lands, buildings and machinery constituting the present plant at Hamilton, and the new plant at New Toronto, and a first floating charge on all its other assets. No dividends may be paid on the common shares until \$150,000 of the bonds have been retired.

Out of the proceeds of this issue \$200,000 is set aside and can only be disbursed by the Trustee on certificates of an independent engineer, that the amounts certified have been duly spent on the new property and factory at New Toronto.

After effect to the financing of the new company, its balance sheet as certified to by its Auditors, Messrs. Richardson, Smith, Ferrie & Co., Hamilton, may be summarized as follows:

Fixed Assets: Land, Buildings, Machinery, etc.	\$461,759.86
Current Assets: Cash, Accounts Receivable, etc.	196,625.22
Total Assets	\$658,385.08
Deduct Current Liabilities	19,356.11
Total Net Assets	\$639,028.97

This is equivalent to \$2,130 for each \$1,000 of this issue outstanding. The current assets of the company are over 10 times the current liabilities.

**EARNINGS:** For the three and half years ending July 31st, 1928, the company's net earnings, after liberal allowance for depreciation, as certified to by its auditors, Messrs. Richardson, Smith, Ferrie & Co. have averaged \$31,852 per annum, from the operations of the Hamilton plant only. With the New Toronto plant in production the President and Secretary-Treasurer estimate that the combined net earnings of the two plants will amount to \$70,000 per annum, or over 3½ times annual bond interest requirements, which are only \$19,500.

We have purchased and offer the above bonds, when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Rowell, Reid, Wright and McMillan, for the bankers, and Messrs. Thomson & Wallace for the Company.

PRICE: 99 and Interest yielding 6.58%



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### BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter. A BONUS of TWO per cent. has also been declared for the year ending 31st October, 1928, both payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st October, 1928.

By Order of the Board,  
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,  
General Manager.  
Montreal, 19th October, 1928.

## The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto

### NOTICE of ANNUAL MEETING

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting, will be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, on MONDAY, the 19th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,  
ARTHUR HEWITT,  
General Manager.

Toronto, October 26th, 1928.

## The Corrugated Paper Box Company, Limited

Dividend Notice

A dividend of one and three quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) for the quarter ending the 30th of November, 1928, being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, has been declared payable on the 1st of December, 1928 to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of November, 1928.

By order of the Board,  
A. T. WHEALY,  
Secretary.  
Toronto, October 26th, 1928.

## The Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co.

C. S. TWEED, President.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.  
Assets (Dec. 31, 1927) \$ 4,447,655  
Reserves ..... 2,993,047  
Insurance in force ..... 36,733,795

## British American Bank Note Company, Limited

(Incorporated 1866)

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Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Monetary Documents.

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Branches: Toronto Montreal Ottawa

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### Mortgage Investments

Capital Subscribed \$2,917,000.00  
Capital Paid Up 1,101,178.75

As at Dec. 31st, 1927

The Company's invested capital of over \$1,500,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over \$2,500,000.00.

## THE ROYAL TRUST & EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

# Alberta's Sugar Ambitions

Success of Beet Growing and Manufacturing Industry in Southern Part of Province Indicates Impressive Expansion—Cattle-Raising and Intensive Colonization Are Important Adjuncts

By E. L. CHICANOT

IT IS not generally realized that there is one province in Canada which is on its way toward achieving a complete independence in sugar production, that, out of its native soil and industrial energy, is going far towards meeting the demands of its thousands of households for this product. In Southern Alberta at the time of the sugar beet harvest, on the farms of its irrigated sections hundreds of workers are busily engaged gathering in the beets. Wagons and cars transport large loads to the plant at Raymond. There they are transformed into fine, high grade sugar which is distributed all over the province. It is as well that the eyes of Eastern Canada be directed for a moment to this combined agricultural and industrial activity since it is of national importance and significance and is apt to have a far-reaching influence.

This can only be appreciated in an understanding of the general sugar situation in Canada. The sugar manufacturing industry is of outstanding importance in Canada, ranking fifteenth among the Dominion's industrial activities, there being approximately \$50,000,000 invested in the eight refineries operating, which have an annual production value in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000. In addition to providing for domestic requirements, and Canada is one of the heaviest per capita consumers of sugar in the world, the Dominion industry has been able to develop a large export trade, the value of which has run as high as \$20,000,000 in a single year. Yet of all the raw material entering into and supporting this enormous business only about ten per cent. is domestically produced. The Canadian industry, this enormous domestic and export trade, has been built up upon cane imported from foreign countries, this having a value at the factory of about \$50,000,000 a year.

Sugar is a daily necessity and Canada, of course, can never expect to be able to produce cane for its manufacture. An equally fine product can, however, be obtained from sugar beets and before the war European beets at times competed with cane for entry into Canada for manufacture. Now it has long been a conviction that Canada could produce sugar beets successfully, and experimentation in recent years has demonstrated this conclusively, proving the peculiar suitability of certain sections of the country to this crop—the warmer parts of Ontario, a section of the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, parts of Manitoba and the Maritimes, and the irrigated sections of Southern Alberta. An industry has for some time been established in Ontario with plants at Chatham and Wallaceburg which up to recent years was the only factor in this industry. Now the province of Alberta has stepped into the ring and the development of the industry there promises to have a marked effect upon sugar production in Western Canada as well as exerting an influence in other directions.

From the days when certain sections of Southern Alberta were brought under irrigation experts regarded the area as being in soil and climate potentially one of the greatest beet growing districts on the American continent. Before the war elaborate experimentation undertaken there was most successful, disclosing consistently higher yields and greater sugar content than were usual in the

western states engaged in the cultivation. This induced the somewhat hasty launching of a project without adequate preparation by local interests, who lacked sufficient knowledge and experience. A plant was erected and this operated from 1903 to 1912 when it shut down. Failure was due not to climate, soil, or any other natural condition but lack of the proper foundation, inexperience of farmers, the absence of intelligent supervision, and poor industrial management. It is only to be remembered today as having taught a lesson and as paving



Beet-pulp being discharged into large storage bins at the sugar-refining plant at Raymond, Alta. The beet-pulp, together with other by-products of the process of producing sugar from beets has a valuable use in the feeding of cattle, and an important secondary industry has followed the building of the plant.

the way for the establishment of Alberta's beet growing and sugar manufacturing industry on a sound footing.

It became clear after the war that American interests were keenly aware of the peculiar advantages Southern Alberta possessed for the production of beets and the industrial opportunity offering over a broad territory which was securing its sugar requirements from the eastern provinces and the Pacific coast. Close investigation was made on their own account with the result they were satisfied that unusually heavy crops could be grown on specially prepared land and these contain an exceptionally high percentage of sugar. In 1924 they set about enlisting the co-operation of farmers, which was readily forthcoming, and with some five hundred farmers promising seven thousand acres they undertook to construct a factory at Raymond.

From the outset the soundest of practices was followed by these experienced beet sugar operators and the soundest of foundations laid. Under the direction of their field men the land was prepared. The finest of imported seed was distributed. Supervisors followed the growing crop, extending advice and ensuring that proper methods were followed at all stages. As the first crop was being produced under such conditions the plant was going up and it was completed before the fall of 1925, the building and equipment costing more than half a million dollars. It was planned for a capacity of 130,000 tons of beets per season, or the product of 11,000 acres, and since about 270 pounds of sugar are ordinarily extracted from a ton of beets the factory working at capacity is capable of producing 25,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. Its importance to the province generally recognized, it was opened with fitting ceremony in the presence of a brilliant gathering.

Farmers have had no reason to regret their contracting to produce beets for the factory, and the profitable nature of the crop has been increasingly brought home to them. The company has done all possible to increase their revenue from the crop through a high sugar content by encouraging intensive land preparation and cultivation and then followed a practice of sharing profits with the growers. In the first year the company contracted to

pay a minimum of \$5.75 a ton for beets and the final payment after all the sugar had been disposed of brought the revenue to well over \$6.00 per ton. A minimum price of \$6.00 per ton was guaranteed for the 1926 crop and \$7.00 per ton was received. The guaranteed minimum for the 1927 crop was \$7.00 per ton and the final payment made as the 1928 crop was being harvested brought the total up to \$8.41. The same guarantee was made for the 1928 crop and there would seem no doubt but that it will prove at least as profitable to growers as that of the previous

year when a total of \$140,000 was distributed. On average yields over a period of three years in the territory the annual profit on beets has been nearly \$40 per acre, though many farmers have received \$84 per acre.

The manufacturing side of the industry has been equally successful, the product being favorably received and successfully marketed, each season's output being entirely disposed of before manufacture commenced on the new crop. In 1925, the first season of manufacture, a total of 7,544,500 pounds of sugar were produced. In 1926 the output was 9,762,500 pounds, and in 1927 9,935,000 pounds. This year's output, according to every indication, will be of somewhat heavier volume going yet a step farther in meeting the province's demands for sugar.

The brief time which has elapsed since the launching of the industry has sufficed to establish it thoroughly in the life of Southern Alberta and demonstrate its profitability both as an agricultural and an industrial activity. This is proven by the steady enlistment of farmers, the addition of acreage, and in particular the expressed desire of farmers in adjoining sections to have beet factories located there. As a straight proposition involving the direct sale of beets and the manufacture of sugar the enterprise has fully justified itself and has no apprehension as to the future. But there are other phases to the situation.

One is the development of a thriving livestock industry. In addition to their money returns beet growing farmers have their beet tops which on a twelve ton crop are considered equal in feed value to one cutting of alfalfa hay. Further they have the pulp and betalasses or syrup remaining after the sugar has been extracted from the beets which makes a wonderful stock feed and which is hauled away daily from the plant at Raymond. Stockmen in the vicinity of the factory fatten cattle and sheep on by-products and this is an industry capable of great development at the present time with the demand for cattle across the international border and the fact that most Canadian cattle cross in a rough condition to be fitted for slaughter in the Republic. It so happens that there is, tributary to the irrigated lands on which beets are grown, considerable land available for pastureage.

One of the greatest values possessed by the industry from a national point of view is its effectiveness as a colonizing factor. The intensive care and cultivation of the beet crop throughout all seasons necessitates a great deal more manual labor than is ordinarily utilized on a western farm. This has resulted in the introduction of a great volume of labor into the territory, much of it of a highly expert order from Holland, Belgium and other beet-growing countries of Europe. Their wages are fixed by the Beet Growers' Association, the following having been set for the 1928 season:—thinning \$8.00 per acre, first hoeing \$3.00 per acre, weeding \$2.00 per acre, making a total for spring work of \$13.00 per acre; and prices for fall work, pulling and topping, from \$10 to \$11.50 per

(Continued on page 40)

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

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TORONTO 2



Sugar refining plant at Raymond, in Southern Alberta, which has been responsible for the establishing of a large and growing industry in that district. Sugar is produced from beets, and according to the accompanying article, the beet-growing industry is rapidly expanding.



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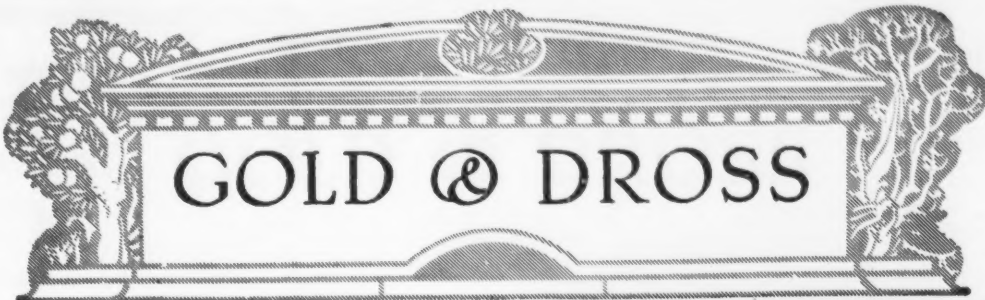
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## GOLD & DROSS

### HOTEL TORONTO LIMITED

(Continued from page 29)

and that it is unlikely that any will be offered in Canada. In considering the assets position of this issue of preferred stock, some explanation of the prospectus as contained in the balance sheet is necessary, since the land, buildings, furnishings and equipment have been valued by a United States firm at \$1,490,000 as against an \$800,000 bond issue and a \$700,000 issue of preferred, totalling \$1,500,000. The balance sheet, as at completion of the project, on June 1st, 1929, shows in the assets column cash contingent reserve fund of \$100,000 and cash working capital of \$39,400. This is almost entirely accounted for by the difference between the appraised value of the land, which is given as \$298,000 and the actual purchase price.

This working capital and contingent reserve fund is secured, according to figures given to me by the underwriters, as follows: Cash available from bonds \$800,000, from preferred stocks \$700,000, from wreckage and interest on deposits during construction \$23,367—total \$1,523,367. Cash required: land (actual cost) \$167,500, cost of building including architect's fees, \$821,800, furnishings \$155,000 and financing charges of \$229,667, made up as follows: discount on bonds \$80,000, discount on preferred stock \$80,000, interest during construction \$32,000, dividends during construction \$32,667, taxes and insurance during construction \$5,000. The total of cash required, according to these figures, is therefore \$1,383,967, and deducting this from the cash available of \$1,523,367, we get the balance of \$139,400. Assuming the correctness of all these figures, it remains evident that from the investor's point of view the assets position of this preferred stock is not commensurate with the risk.

The estimate of earnings in the prospectus appear to be satisfactory, showing at 75 per cent. room occupancy an unexpected net profit after all charges, including preferred dividends and sinking funds, but before income tax, of \$130,721. The prospectus also contains a very interesting chart indicating Toronto's lack of hotel accommodation in comparison with a number of other of the larger cities of this continent. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen just what effect the completion of the Royal York Hotel will have upon the general hotel situation in Toronto. To be sure, a large hotel such as the Royal York draws business to a city, which is shared by the smaller hotels, but despite this it remains to be proved that there is enough for them all. The investor must take all these factors into consideration, and while the preferred stock of Hotel Toronto Limited offers a good yield, nevertheless from the point of view of security it does not appear to rank with other issues available on which the same or very little less yield can be secured.

### GOTTFREDSON TO TOUCH 20?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been advised by a broker friend that Godfredson Corporation stock is being manipulated by brokers in such a manner as to bring it up to 20 in a short time. Would you consider it a safe investment to buy now at 6 and hold for a rise to 15?

—M. I. S., Windsor, Ont.

Manipulation by brokers may do anything to a stock on the market and I cannot say that Godfredson Corporation will not touch 20, as you suggest. However, it is not sound practice to buy stock in the expectation of an artificial increase in price owing to manipulations by brokers. Price levels thus created are seldom maintained for long, and unless the stock is sold at just the right time losses are almost certain to occur.

I certainly do not think that a price of 20 is justified for Godfredson Corporation Limited common on the basis of the present situation and apparent possibilities. As you are probably aware, earnings of the company for 1927 showed a big drop from the previous year. However, it is likely that the company will make a better showing for 1928, and at current quotations around 6 bid, 8 asked, the shares are possibly not without speculative possibilities for a long hold.

### ARMOUR AND CO. CLASS "B" COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some time ago I bought a block of Armour and Company Class "B" common stock and I would like your opinion as to the advisability of purchasing more at the present time. I understand that the company's business has improved during the past year, and I would appreciate your opinion as to its record, current position and outlook. I am writing to you since, as a subscriber, I appreciate the fact that unlike many other Canadian financial papers, you deal with United States securities in which there is quite a bit of interest on this side of the border.

—E. R. B., Toronto, Ont.

While it is reliably reported that Armour and Company has just closed its fiscal year with the best earnings record in several years, nevertheless the general position of the company must be regarded as indeterminate. At current quotations both the Class "A" and Class "B" common seem to be reasonably priced for a long-term hold, but dividend resumption is not in immediate prospect and further price appreciations must wait definite indications of sustained earning power next year.

Purchase of the Class "A" common could possibly be justified as a speculation based on anticipations of this improvement, but as the Class "A" shares are entitled to \$2 annually before Class "B" payments, I cannot see much attractiveness to the latter stock at the present time.

While Armour and Company is one of the two leading packers on this continent, sharing the leadership with Swift and Company, its record since the expansion period prior to the war, has not been any too satisfactory. The company has experienced spectacular fluctuations of earnings, and in 1921 and '22 reported deficits of \$31,700,000 and \$7,600,000 respectively. Later years showed a wide recovery, but for 1927 the company showed a deficit of \$4,475,000, as against a net income of \$4,360,000 in 1926.

All preferred dividends of the company have been regularly paid. The class "B" common has received nothing to date and the main period of distribution on the class "A" stock was from the beginning of 1925 to, and including, the quarter of 1926, at \$2 per annum. Following the last named period the dividend was passed and payment has not yet been resumed.

The working capital of the company has recovered so well since the deflation period, and the company is in generally such a strong position that even a deficit of the proportions of that experienced last year, is of no great effect in proportion to the liquid assets. As of October 31st, 1927, total current assets of the company and subsidiaries stood



PAUL F. SISE

Of Montreal, President of the Northern Electric Company, Ltd., who has joined the Board of Directors of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Ltd.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

at \$203,202,000 while current liabilities were reported of \$53,232,000. Net working capital was thus practically \$150,000,000.

As an example of the current improvement, earnings in 1926 of \$4,360,000 were equivalent to 62 cents on the Class "A" common, while it is anticipated that for the year just closed, earnings will amount to \$3.50 or better applicable to this stock. This is not, however, in view of the general packing situation, considered sufficient to warrant any immediate expectation of dividend action, and prospects for the "B" stock are even more remote.

### WIRE WHEEL CORPORATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Kindly give me your ideas on Wire Wheel Corporation of America common stock. Do you consider the shares a good investment at the present time?

—L. F. W., Yorkton, Sask.

This stock is a speculation, not an investment, and I do not think that any particular attractiveness attaches to it at current quotations between 32½ and 33. Despite forecasts that, as a result of the return to popularity of automobile wire wheels (all of the dominating patents on which are controlled by this concern), the company's earnings would register an enormous increase this year, actual net income for the initial six months was equal to only 99c per share on the 388,340 no par value common shares, as compared with 30c a share made in the corresponding period of 1927. It seems hardly likely that total 1928 earnings will much exceed \$2 per share on the common stock, and also that dividends will be inaugurated on the common this year.

Preceding this issue are 12,000 shares of \$7 cumulative no par preferred, and 12,000 shares of Class "A" no par stock. The Class "A" shares participate after receiving \$3 a share and to the extent of \$2 a share additional, on the basis of \$1 a share for each 10c a share paid in dividends on the common stock. The preferred dividends and the maximum of \$5 a share on the Class "A" make a total annual requirement on these issues of \$144,000. Earnings in 1927 provided this sum with a balance of \$458,691, or the equivalent of \$1.18 per share on the common stock. Although the company will undoubtedly do a good deal better this year, the long term outlook is uncertain and the shares seem to be somewhat over-valued at current quotations.

### BALFOUR BUILDING BONDS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please give me some information regarding the Balfour Building Limited 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, due to mature in 1943, and say if they are a good investment.

—W. C. S., Brantford, Ont.

These are real estate mortgage bonds on a building not yet constructed and which will naturally have to demonstrate over a period of time that it is going to be successful before the bonds can be considered safe. However, the set-up seems reasonably sound and the indications are that the bonds will prove to be good. An important consideration is that the issue is sold and endorsed by an investment house of good standing and reputation.

The Balfour Building is designed to serve the clothing trades of Montreal and is well located for this purpose at the corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Prince Arthur Street. There has undoubtedly been a real need for accommodation of this kind, and although this is not the only new building constructed to fill this need, I hardly think that the market is being over-supplied as yet.

### NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matters, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

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CANADIAN  
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION  
SECURITIES

## NOVEMBER INVESTMENT LIST

Business and financial disbursements in November will create a pronounced demand for investment securities. High-grade bonds now yield an annual interest return ranging from 4½% to over 6½%.

We shall be pleased to send our NOVEMBER INVESTMENT LIST. Please write to our nearest office.

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These Preferred Shares afford an opportunity for investment with possibilities of future profit.

Descriptive circular will be supplied upon request.

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Hamilton  
Calgary  
St. John's, Nfld.  
London, Eng.

E-108



## INVESTMENT Recommendations



### BASED UPON YOUR NEEDS

Every investment recommendation which we make is based upon the individual requirements of the individual. Thus you can be sure that the securities we suggest for YOU will be exactly suited to your needs and station in life. Take advantage of this service for your profit.

**Housser Wood & Co.**  
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### "Security Review"

For October

Mailed on Request

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## LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 1 1/2%, being at the rate of 7 1/2% per annum on the prior preference shares of the company, and 50 cents per share on the common shares of the company, have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1928, payable on December 1st, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 17th, 1928.

The transfer books will not be closed.  
By order of the Board,  
D. URQUHART,  
Secretary.  
Toronto, November 3rd, 1928.



The National Trust Company Limited has valued the site of the building at \$217,500, and on this basis, a total valuation of \$1,348,500 has been placed on the completed project by Wilde and Brydon, Limited, successors to the Carswell Construction Company Limited.

On the basis of these appraisals, this issue of bonds amounts to 59.3 per cent. of the value of the property, which is a satisfactory proportion from the point of view of the bondholders. The gross annual revenue is estimated by a well known Montreal real estate firm at \$155,635 after allowing 10 per cent. for vacancies and deducting \$35,000 for cost of maintenance, including municipal taxes. This leaves an estimated net annual revenue of \$105,672, which is approximately 2.18 times the maximum interest requirements on these bonds.

While the margin of safety thus provided is none too large from the bondholders' standpoint, I think that it should be adequate. There is to be a cumulative monthly sinking fund, beginning October 1st, 1930, which will be sufficient to retire \$475,000 of these bonds by maturity. A surety bond in a sum equal to half the amount of the construction contract is to be taken out guaranteeing the proper construction of the building and its completion free of liens.

## POTPOURRI

S. H., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion GENERAL BAKING CORPORATION common is very far from ranking as a good investment. This stock, currently selling around 9 1/4, has no recognized earning power as yet and to my mind has no particular speculative attractiveness at present.

M. R., Youngstown, Ohio. No drilling is being done to 3,500 feet in depth on the MACASSA. Drilling has been done to several hundred feet in depth as a means of securing information relative to geological conditions. Plans are now in motion to deal with the question of sinking a shaft to possibly around 1,000 feet as a beginning. There is a hope that geological conditions peculiar to Macassa will be favorable for deposition of gold at horizons comparatively close to surface—in the central section of the property. The outcome is speculative.

C. W. H., Ormatown, Que. The outlook for POTTER DOAL is not very bright. The company has suspended work on property near Matheson and is now basing hope on being able to find another property of merit. MALARTIC has been developing a substantial tonnage of low grade ore. The prospects for this enterprise are interesting and have good possibilities, although there is still an element of risk for speculators.

M. L., Woodstock, Ont. On the basis of the company's record to date, the common stock of the FEDERATED CAPITAL CORPORATION appears to hold a good deal of attractiveness. The company confines its investments to common stocks, but has selected those of strong, well established corporations which have good earnings records and apparently good prospects for further growth.

C. W., Carman, Man. LAKE SHORE and MCINTYRE are on a substantial earnings basis and with fair prospects of increases in dividends in due time. They appear to be attractive to hold. SHERRITT-GORDON is in an advanced stage of development. To those who are prepared to look ahead, the outlook for Sherritt-Gordon is bright. It appears to be standing in line for a position among the important copper and zinc producing mines of the continent.

M. M., Myrtle Station, Ont. Shares of the DOMINION PALACE PIER CORPORATION are an exceedingly hazardous speculation and I think that those who buy them have an excellent chance of losing their money. The proposition is quite a new one for this part of the world and there is no present indication that when built the pier will earn enough revenue to prove a profitable proposition for shareholders. The pier is not built yet, and I do not know when it will be.

C. M. W., Carrying Place, Ont. ARGONAUT has almost passed out of the mining picture. Having failed in the prolonged effort in the Larder Lake district, the chances may reasonably be a thousand to one against finding a property

on which to meet with any better result. There is always the chance of securing an option on something and that a lot of hand playing may cause temporary fluctuation in shares. You will readily understand it would be impossible to foresee such occurrences as it would be to tell you the days on which we may have sunshine next year or squalls in 1930.

J. D., Toronto, Ont. The outlook for BOISCHATEL is poor. There is some mineralization but nothing which would approach the class or volume required to suggest operating success in store. Little ventures like this work along chiefly on the strength of hope. In fact that about sums up the reason why every one of the ventures on your list have been kept alive—hope. It cannot be said they are without a chance of finding an important body of ore, although it is still true the odds stand at least a thousand to one against such a happy outcome.

L. T., Montreal, Que. The property of DOMINION-KIRKLAND never got beyond the stage of a raw prospect of questionable value. The prospects of meeting with success appear to be poor.

S. H., Windsor, Ont. A stock interest which DUPRAT holds in Rhyolite Mines has been regarded as having encouraging possibilities due to the property lying adjacent to Waite-Montgomery. However, considerable exploration has so far failed to disclose payable ore. Duprat also has claims in the Kamiskotia district where the newness of effort holds out possibilities. This does not mean that I refer to Duprat as a good speculation. Indeed, it is very highly speculative—but with this one factor that its position leaves room for events which might interest the out-and-out speculator who gives the question of mine-making perhaps scarcely passing consideration.

M. N. D., Winnipeg, Man. The effort on KIRKLAND HUNTON has been quite extensive. Despite this, no ore-bodies of importance have been found. All this work has exhausted a large part of the possibilities of the property—leaving only very remote prospects of ever attaining success.

O. B., Three Rivers, Que. PAWNEE KIRKLAND has made a commendable effort. Encouraging results have been obtained and appears to warrant some further effort in order to determine whether it is of any value, or not. Veins are strong, but mineralization is either erratic or low in grade. There are prospects of some further arrangements for financing having to be faced.

A. L., Fredericton, N.B. There are those who still believe the PRESTON EAST DOME property might be of value to Dome Mines. However, as work goes along on Dome without any gesture of wishing to buy Preston, the hope of being of value to Dome has been gradually on the wane.

N. A. S., Woodbridge, Ont. Starting off on a shoestring in the district of Patricia can never be expected to result in mine development. The PICARD claims perhaps warrant some further work in an effort to learn whether they are worth development or should be permitted to revert back to so much wilderness.

M. F., Windsor, Ont. The NEW GONDREAU GOLD MINES, LTD., has an authorized capital of 1,000,000 shares of no par value. This company absorbed the former Gondreau Gold Mines on a basis of one share of New Gondreau for ten of the old. In addition to taking over property and assets of the old company, New Gondreau also assumed the bond issues and liabilities. Following the reorganization, New Gondreau then entered into an agreement with the Greater Canada Development Company, Ltd., taking in payment fully paid shares. The property is a prospect despite the fact that considerable development has been done. The gold deposition is patchy and the shares represent a risky venture.

M. E. H., Hamilton, Ont. There is nothing much the matter with your present list of holdings and I do not know that there is anything to be gained by selling any of them, unless you desire to put your funds in securities enjoying more market activity. It would be easy to select a list offering greater possibilities for speculative appreciation, but such a list would also present greater risks of loss. WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMMON, CANADIAN CANNERS SECOND PREFERRED and MCCOLL FRONTENAC all have good possibilities for a fairly long hold. I do not understand your statement that you bought the PORTO RICO RAILWAY preferred at 100, "expecting it to be another stock like Brazilian Traction." Being a preferred stock, and having convertible or participating feature, the Porto Rico stock is in a very different class to Brazilian Traction common. There are only very limited possibilities for appreciation in the case of a stock like Porto Rico Railway preferred.

## Newsprint Down to "Hard Pan"

(Continued from page 30)

some of the old dead wood—alive only in their own interests—engaged in woods operations being replaced by new timber, that is to say, by the properly-trained forester who knows his job, as it should be known, and will have nothing to do with the "hit-or-miss" method, either of estimating limits, or of counting logs.

It is a well-known fact that paper companies operating in the United States can go into our Northland either in Quebec or in Ontario, and compete with Canadian companies for both labor and wood, and then transport the logs from 600 to 1000 miles—say, from Gaspé to Erie, Pennsylvania, and still make money. It is worth while pondering whether the fact that they are able to do so, under the handicaps mentioned, may not be due to more efficient and less wasteful methods of operation than those that characterize some of our local companies.

Prodigality, it is notorious, has been characteristic of the dealings with our noble forest resources in every way. As was mentioned in a previous article, the Governments have been, to a very large extent, morally reprehensible for much of this. This has been particularly the case in one direction not then specifically mentioned, namely in the allocation of limits to operating companies to an extent hugely beyond the present, or the reasonably near future, needs of the latter.

The wood on such limits might not be ripe for cutting for twenty-five or thirty years—nor would the companies to whom they are allocated need to resort to it before then. But the point is this: They have been sold at the low figure of \$2.00 or \$3.00 an acre, the stumpage dues of 50 cents a cord having to be paid, in addition. But does anyone believe that, in another twenty-five or thirty years, spruce will not be at a price enormous in advance of that which it

fetches today? Then why this haste to get rid of it? Why should not the public—after all, it is the people, and not the Government, who are owners of the limits—get the benefit of the vast increase in price that is sure to take place within the period named?

Well, "kissing goes by favor." There in a nut shell, is the experience of one of our greatest natural resources from the time that the Governments start handing it out till the time when the chief contractor, of whom a word or two has been said above, has "got his!"

Nobody doubts the fundamental soundness of the Canadian newsprint industry and its ultimate ability to emerge from its troubles of today. But a good many changes in the manner in which it has been operated will probably have first to be made.

Meanwhile how are things likely to proceed in the near future, having regard to the awkward position in which the industry now finds itself? At first we may, perhaps, see an enhanced tendency to concentration in a few hands—a tendency which, later, is sure to result in "unscrambling" of the kind so common in the United States in the 'nineties. In the process it is all too likely that a number of the smaller and (financially) weaker companies would go to the wall. For it is a favorite doctrine of the Goliaths of mergers, consolidations et hoc genus omne, that only the fittest—that is to say, the toughest in more senses than one—shall survive.

But the man who believes that lasting improvement to this greatest of industries is going to be brought about by means of big mergers has probably got another guess coming. Drastic cuts in capitalization and reorganization of many of the companies on a fresh basis are essentials to any stable betterment. In the more remote future the situation in Canada will probably resolve itself thus: There will be a few big newsprint mills lo-

cated at strategic points with a view to water transportation. Such big mills will have no big supplies of pulpwood behind them, but their supplies will be fed to them from almost innumerable small cutting and pulp-making operations.

From the standpoint of the forests, the situation is still far from hopeless, notwithstanding the "butchering" that has been going on. But the outlook can only be regarded as bright if far greater attention than has hitherto been shown is applied to intelligent methods calculated to ensure the natural replenishment of the forests, after cutting, and to speed up reforestation programs.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that expert opinion attaches a whole lot of importance to the utilization, in the future, of the waste products of the newsprint mills. There will probably be as big a development of wood extracts as there has been of coal by-products. But such utilization will only be possible, on any considerable scale, when the population of Canada is a good deal larger than it is today.

Of every possible economy in operations there is urgent need—that is plain enough. Further, new markets must be got after in earnest, and it is doubtful whether all that is possible in that line has been done in the past. But, with it all, the natural expansion of the population in the United States must always form the best prospect for increasing the sales of Canadian newsprint. That, and the gradual elimination of higher-cost mills in the United States. In this country we have cheaper and more abundant water-power and cheaper labor (particularly in Quebec) than they have in the States. Such factors, in time, will have a dominant influence in rectifying the newsprint situation in Canada. But it will take time before they can be brought into anything like full play. Time—and patience.

## November Bond List

Security  
Income  
Market

Government and municipal bonds — and the carefully selected securities of strong Canadian corporations — provide investors with a medium through which principal is safeguarded and regularity of income assured. In addition, a wide market is available in case of a desire to sell.

Our November list offers a wide selection of such securities. It includes a number of "odd amount" municipal bonds yielding from 5% to 5.20%.

Copy of this list will be furnished upon request.

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Descriptive circular on request.

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## For November Investment

From the widely diversified list of recommendations described in our monthly Investment List, the individual requirements of any investor may be met.

The detailed information given on each recommendation will facilitate prompt decisions.

Write to Dept. L 6 for a copy



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Assets Dec. 31st, 1927 \$24,539,772.69

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**CONCERNING INSURANCE**

**Merger of Home and National Liberty Groups**

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the merger of two large insurance fleets, the Home Insurance Company of New York and the National Liberty Insurance Company of America, with combined assets of over \$175,000,000.

The National Liberty group consists of the National Liberty Insurance Company of America, the Baltimore American Insurance Company of New York and the People's National Fire Insurance Company.

The Home group, which heads the new combination, has consisted of the Home, Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, City of New York Insurance Company, New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, N. J.; Halifax Fire Insurance Company of Nova Scotia; Carolina Insurance Company of Wilmington, N. C.; Harmonia Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo; Homestead Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, and the Georgia Home Insurance Company of Columbus, Ga.

The National Liberty Insurance Company of America directors also authorized the declaration of a 300 per cent. stock dividend out of its surplus, thereby increasing the capital to \$10,000,000, and leaving a surplus of approximately \$15,750,000.

Directors of the Baltimore American Insurance Company and the People's National Fire Insurance Company authorized the split of their stock from a \$10 to a \$5 par value basis, thus placing all three National Liberty group companies on a \$5 par basis.

**New Modified Life Policy of Prudential**

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, has announced the rates on the new Modified Life Three policy, which is a new whole life policy designed to furnish a maximum amount of permanent protection at the minimum outlay from the inception. The rates of this policy are very low for the first three years, and then are advanced, but if the dividends of the Prudential remain approximately the same as they have been for a number of years, they will be sufficient at the end of the third year, when they first become available on the policy, to overcome this jump in rate.

The premium rates per thousand for the following ages are: 25, \$13.83; 30, \$16.05; 35, \$19.02; 40, \$23.06; 45, \$28.20; 50, \$34.98; 55, \$44.42; 60, \$57.20; 65, \$79.53.

These rates are interesting in that they indicate an interest on the part of one of the largest companies to cut the cost of insurance to the public. Coming close as it does on the discussion of the revision of Section 97 of the New York insurance law, this cheaper policy of the Prudential may be the forerunner of a number of others put out by other companies.

**Collecting Fire Loss on Property Under Conditional Sales**

ALTHOUGH the policy conditions required "sole and unconditional ownership," it was held by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, in the case of Cook v. Citizens' Insurance Co. that the buyer may recover for fire loss on property in his possession under a conditional sales contract.

The policy covered store furniture and fixtures. When the policy was issued, three fixtures, valued at \$915 were subject to conditional sales contract. At the time of the fire \$260 remained unpaid on the three items. The company contended that the interest of the insured was not "sole and unconditional ownership." The court held otherwise, and said: "We turn to Williston as a leading exponent of the law on conditional sales. Williston declares repeatedly that a buyer under such a sale has a special, equitable property right in his purchase. It seems thoroughly established that an equitable title is sufficient compliance with the condition in question. The quality of an equitable right is not affected by a balance due on the purchase price. Equitable title is not dependent on the amount paid, but rests rather 'on beneficial ownership and the right to the use and income'."

"Most of the cases in point involve real estate. But why make a distinction between real and personal property in the application of this doctrine. No reason is apparent. 'The same rule will apply, with equal, if not stronger force, to the personality,' says the Federal Court in Bank v. Insurance Company, 135 Fed., 440, 450. Then if the ordinary equitable title to personal property should satisfy requirement of sole and unconditional ownership, why make any exception to the particular equitable title held under a conditional sales contract?"

"Here the insured had the sole possession of the fixtures with the exclusive right in their use and profit. He could hold them against the world as long as he was not in default. He could sell them; he could encumber them; he could devise them; they were taxable as his; they would have been assets in the hands of his creditors—subject, of course, to the seller's lien—and in case of their destruction by fire the loss was his. He therefore had every proprietary right in them, except the bare legal title. He had the real and beneficial estate, which has been asserted to be the 'absolute interest' and 'equivalent to the fee simple at law'."

"The clause is held to refer to character and quality of title—to the actual and substantial ownership, rather than the strictly legal title; in other words the insured's interest must be such that he would sustain the whole loss if the property was destroyed. 'We find ample authority supporting the view that unconditional and sole ownership only require that the interest of the insured in property be such that in case of destruction the loss falls entirely on him, and that in such case it is immaterial whether his title be legal or equitable.'"

"The directors of the Toronto Casualty, Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the directors of the Atlantic Insurance Company, Limited, announce that they have entered into a merger agreement, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the respective companies and of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on the report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Ontario, whereby the two companies are amalgamated and the Toronto Casualty Company reinsures all the policies of the late Atlantic company, takes over all business and assumes all its liabilities; the agreement, when approved, taking effect as of Oct. 1, 1928. The basis of the amalgamation is an exchange of shares.

The Atlantic Insurance Company, which has been in business only a few months, is in a thoroughly sound position, having an admitted surplus over and above all liabilities, including capital. A number of the Atlantic directors will be invited to join the board of the Toronto Casualty Insurance Company.

The Toronto Casualty, Fire and Marine Insurance Company has been operating for seven years, and has built up a large insurance business



FREDERICK G. DONALDSON  
Who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Mount Royal Assurance Company, Mr. Donaldson is General Manager of the Montreal Trust Company.  
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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The selection of his life's work is in many respects the most important matter in a young man's life. In making this selection give careful consideration to the business of life insurance.

Any Agency of The Commercial Life will be glad to take this matter up further with anyone who is interested.

Offices at  
Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina

**Fortify for Fire Fighting**

THE FAMOUS DYRENE NON-FREEZING

FOAM TYPE  
SODA ACID TYPE

5 GAL. PUMP TYPE

**DYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED**  
1197 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Illustration of a man in a suit sitting at a desk, writing, with a lamp and papers.

**The Canada National Fire Insurance Company**  
Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada.

E. F. HUTCHINGS President.  
HENRY SANDISON First Vice-President.  
T. S. MPPHERSON Second Vice-President.

Application for Agencies Invited.  
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.  
W. H. GEORGE Superintendent of Agencies.



## The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:  
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO  
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,  
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery,  
J. A. WINGG, Manager for Canada  
Applications for Agencies Invited

## Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Office: Toronto-Montreal  
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,  
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire,  
C. W. J. WOODLAND, General Manager  
For Canada and Newfoundland  
ATTENTION FOR AGENCIES INVITED  
Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, Ottawa



## The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO  
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,  
Accident and Sickness Insurance  
We invite agency correspondence.  
J. E. ROBERTSON, President  
J. V. BASTHURST, Managing Director

## Better Business

Agents might find the representation of a high class Company, with a record of forty years of success, a very potent factor in securing a greater number of clients.

Applications for Agencies Solicited

## The Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

J. E. ROBERTSON, President  
J. A. WINGG, Vice-President & Gen. Mgr.  
J. V. BASTHURST, Asst. Mgr. Director  
Branches: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England, Kingston, Toronto

## ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN

J. E. ROBERTSON, President  
J. A. WINGG, Vice-President & Gen. Mgr.  
J. V. BASTHURST, Asst. Mgr. Director  
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,  
14 WELLINGTON ST. WEST  
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS LIABILITY MARINE  
AUTOMOBILE

## Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE  
TORONTO  
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada  
A British Company Established in 1833 by British Merchants of the Far East.

## BRITISH NORTHWESTERN Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
J. H. RIDGEL, President & Managing Director  
E. C. J. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager  
BRANCH OFFICES: WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

FIRE AUTOMOBILE

## Columbia Insurance Company

NEW JERSEY  
WITH WHICH IS ASSOCIATED THE PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
J. B. Patterson, Manager  
C. W. J. WOODLAND, Asst. Manager  
HEAD OFFICE, CANADA, 411 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL

Is It Fair to your wife and children to take a chance on the future?—A Monarch Life policy will provide the surety of their comfort.

BRANCH OFFICES COAST TO COAST

## THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: WINNIPEG

WE WILL INSURE YOU

Penitentiaries Full of Men Once Honest  
That trusted cashier or department manager of yours may be "cracking" under temptation's sly touch. Are you protected from defalcations by a Fidelity Bond? Write for rates.

## FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President  
14 TORONTO STREET TORONTO



throughout Canada, with an annual income of over \$1,000,000. G. Larrat Smith of Toronto is President, and A. L. Dawson, General Manager.

## Unemployment Insurance to Receive Further Consideration

It is announced that unemployment insurance, which was the subject of investigation by the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons last session, will be given further consideration when parliament convenes again. The assurance was given recently by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, who stated that the majority of the provinces of the Dominion already had declared themselves upon the proposal.

## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
The Canadian Hardware and Impmen Hardware Agency, the writer would be glad to receive advice regarding the financial standing and responsibility of the above mentioned firm.

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While the company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with in the United States, where it is regularly licensed, it is not licensed here. I advise against insuring with it in Canada, because it is not licensed here. I advise against insuring with it in Canada, because it is not licensed here.

The Independence Indemnity has been in business since January 1, 1922, and at the end of 1927 its total admitted assets were \$10,400,950.32, while its total liabilities, except capital, were \$7,914,825.26, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$2,486,125.06. The paid up capital was \$1,000,000.00, so there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all its liabilities of \$292,127.06.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
The London Life Insurance Co. of London, Ontario, are selling policies in Ontario at the following rates: At the age of 21 years about 93 dollars will buy a term for 10 years, the term a year with interest at the end of the 10 years. To avoid the death of the two-year term, the amount of the term interest is not paid, but the amount of the term interest is not paid, but the amount of the term interest is not paid.

You will be making no mistake if you take the two-year term, because the amount of the term interest is not paid, but the amount of the term interest is not paid, but the amount of the term interest is not paid.

The writer would be glad to receive advice regarding the financial standing and responsibility of the above mentioned firm.

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## The Best Agents in Canada Represent THE MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal  
TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES  
G. L. RIDGEL, Ltd., 411 St. Francis Xavier St.  
C. C. LINDSEY, 411 St. Francis Xavier St.

Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."

J. E. ROBERTSON, Vice-President and General Manager  
J. A. WINGG, Asst. Manager  
J. V. BASTHURST, Asst. Manager  
Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

## The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO  
No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent than the General Accident Assurance Company of Canada. Its few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director  
W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager

## PRUDENTIAL Assurance Company Limited, of London, England

LICENSED FOR FIRE & CASUALTY INSURANCE IN CANADA  
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$1,000,000,000  
Largest Company in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.  
Head Office: 100, North 4th St., Montreal.  
Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, London, England.  
Toronto Agents: Messrs. D. J. McMillan & Son, Confederation Life Bldg.

## MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

GENERAL ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA  
ASSETS: \$1,000,000  
LIABILITIES: \$1,000,000  
Senses Jones & Son, Hamilton, Ont.—Canadian General Agents

## The Protective Association of Canada

Assets: \$200,000.00  
Liabilities: \$200,000.00  
The Only Purely Canadian Company  
Teaching Sickness and Accident Insurance to Millions of the Working People of Canada  
Agents in all Provinces, Cities and Towns in Canada  
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.  
J. G. FULLER, Secy. & Asst. Mgr.

## EAGLE STAR & DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND  
Head Office in Canada: TORONTO  
J. E. ROBERTSON, President  
J. A. WINGG, Vice-President & Gen. Mgr.  
J. V. BASTHURST, Asst. Manager  
Branches: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England, Kingston, Toronto

## NORWICH UNION Fire Insurance Society Limited

ESTABLISHED 1807  
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND  
WANT KINDS OF INSURANCE? WRITE TO US  
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

## MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.  
SPECIALIZING IN:  
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE  
APPROPRIATELY HAVE ADVANTAGE IN EVERY RISKY ENTERPRISE

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON  
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
Writing Fire Insurance at Cost  
Assets \$4,026,244.78  
ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE  
SEATTLE OFFICES:  
Portland, Oregon, Vancouver, British Columbia, Seattle, Washington, Winnipeg, Minnesota, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

## PLANET ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA — SUN BLDG. — TORONTO  
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

NOTICE TO READERS  
Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of all who are interested in insurance. It is not a service which is to be used by a few people only. It is a service which is to be used by all who are interested in insurance. It is a service which is to be used by all who are interested in insurance. It is a service which is to be used by all who are interested in insurance.



## Canada's Electrical Status

Per Capita Comparison Places Dominion Second in World  
—Figures Show Importance of Water-Power Countries

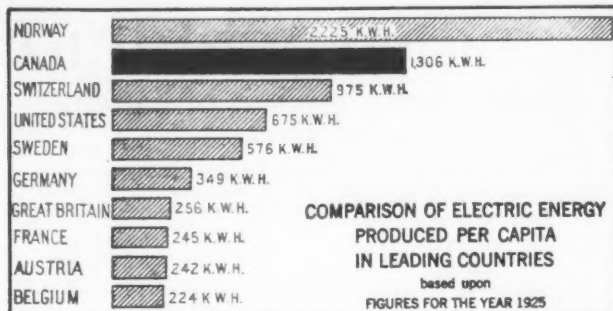
THE actual installation of electrical generators in various countries does not give a reasonable comparison of the importance of electrical energy in these countries because it takes no account of population or territorial dimensions. For this reason comparisons on a per capita basis provide a more accurate picture of the situation.

In May, 1927, statistics on the production of electrical energy were pre-

Canadian official statistics. The populations used in the calculations are for 1925 where obtainable and otherwise are the latest official figures.

The production of electrical energy during 1925 in Canada was 1,306 kilowatt hours per capita, second only to Norway which produced 2,225 and well ahead of the next in line—Switzerland—with 975.

It is interesting to note that the five countries which lead in the per capita



sented at the International Economic Conference at Geneva and were issued as a publication of the League of Nations. These statistics, which are for the year 1925 and were compiled from the best available sources, have been reproduced this year by the United States Commerce Reports and by the *Electrical World* which added the data for the United States; the figure for Canada was compiled from

production of electrical energy are predominantly water-power countries and easily surpass such highly industrialized nations as Germany and Great Britain which have to rely principally on fuel for the production of power. The pre-eminence of Norway is mainly attributable to the large consumption of electricity in the production of nitrates from the air or, as it is called, the "Fixation of Nitrogen."

## The Problem of Reparations

Final Settlement of Utmost International Importance—  
Dawes Plan Temporary Measure—Britain  
Defines Her Stand

By LEONARD J. REID,

Assistant Editor of *The Economist*, London.

THE REVIVAL of political discussions of the Dawes Scheme is of close interest to all countries which emerged from the war with external debts, or external credits, or, as is the case with Britain and France, a mixture of the two. It is also a rather piquant reminder of the dominant role played by the problem of international war debts in economic and financial discussions of four or five years ago. In those days it was the fashion to believe, or at least to say, that once the reparations and debts problems were removed from the limelight, world economic recovery would go ahead by leaps and bounds.

The four years since the Dawes Scheme was instituted have, on the whole, been years of recovery. But the progress in Europe has hardly vindicated the optimism of the prophets. The same has been the case with many post-war problems. Again and again it has been said that if certain pressing difficulties can be surmounted, the world can go ahead full speed. One by one the problems have been settled, and the world has gone ahead—but not full speed. Nevertheless, if we throw our minds back to the condition of Germany and Europe five years ago, we have to admit that the period since the establishment of the Dawes Scheme has been one of sustained recovery.

The first thing to remember, now that the international debt problem has once again come up for discussion, is that the Dawes Scheme was not, and was not meant to be, a permanent settlement of the reparations problem. It was a very clever piece of machinery devised to meet an emergency, and it performed two exceedingly useful functions. It afforded Germany the opportunity, which she has abundantly used, to set her finances and currency in order and to regain economic stability; it arranged the scale of annual payments

which should be required of Germany over a number of years, and thus enabled both the German Government and the finance ministries of her creditors to know where they stood for the next few years, at any rate, and arrange their budgets accordingly.

But the Dawes Scheme did not settle finally the total aggregate sum which Germany is to pay to the victorious nations. That figure remains, on paper, at a fantastic and arbitrary figure laid down in a moment of post-war passion and without full economic consideration. The Dawes Scheme has worked well, but the time has come when it is important, not merely for Germany but for her creditors to know what sum, in the aggregate, Germany is to pay. Until that is settled Germany cannot feel certainty of the future, nor, for instance, can France gauge her potentiality for definitive debt settlements with Britain and the United States, with whom she has at the moment only provisional arrangements. With the re-opening of reparations negotiations, we may perhaps be entering upon the final chapter of international war debt settlement. The keynote of the chapter the settlement of the German war debt, total, and the fixation of the period of payment.

The discussions which are now beginning raise many problems, such as Germany's capacity to pay, France's first requirements in connection with the reconstruction of her devastated areas, Britain's minimum requirements, and such financial problems as the possibility of "mobilizing" German railway bonds and marketing them in New York and other international centres.

On one of these problems light has already been thrown. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated in obviously studied and unequivocal

terms that the British Government will "stand by the Balfour note." So many years have passed since that famous note was issued that its precise significance may have been forgotten. What, in a nutshell, Mr. Churchill's declaration means is that Britain expects to receive from her debtors (Germany, France, etc.), in the aggregate no more and no less than the sums that she is in her turn required annually to pay to America in discharge of interest and capital redemption of the Anglo-American war debt.

While it is asserted in some quarters that Mr. Churchill, by bolting the door against further British concessions, has endangered the success of a new settlement, majority opinion in Great Britain undoubtedly holds, firstly that no British Government, especially with a general election in view, could possibly submit to any further sacrifice; and secondly that, this being so, Mr. Churchill was right to announce the fact here and now, rather than to allow parties to the discussions to enter upon their task with any doubts or misconceptions as to the policy of Britain.

## Sawyer-Massey Ltd. Plan is Completed

BACK in June shareholders of the Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., both preferred and common, ratified the scheme of arrangement by which one share of Sawyer-Massey, Ltd., was offered for one preferred share of the Sawyer-Massey Company, and one

share for every ten common shares of the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., thus disposing of 16,500 shares of the new company in all. The directors now announce that the scheme of arrangement has also been sanctioned by a judge and that supplementary letters patent have been obtained, confirming the scheme.

The directors have fixed Dec. 15, 1928, as the date for surrender of the certificate by all the shareholders of Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., and certificates must be sent to the company at 19 Bank of Montreal Chambers, Hamilton, Ontario, on or before that date. Distribution of the new shares, including receipts for fractional rights, will be made as soon as possible after that date.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night": I have been a subscriber and interested reader of your valuable paper for over forty years and have fully appreciated your good work in protecting the public against questionable promotions and high-pressure salesmanship.

G. W., Fort William, Ontario.

The recent public sale of school lands in central Alberta brought both the highest price per acre on an individual quarter section, and the highest average price per acre of any sale held in western Canada during last year. Net returns of \$1,551,506.04 were realized, with \$78 per acre the highest price for a single quarter, and an average price of \$20.18 for the 64,081 acres disposed of.

New issue.

28,000 SHARES

## International Paints (Canada) Limited

7½% Cumulative, Participating Preferred Stock

The preferred shares are entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of \$2.25 per share per annum, payable quarterly on dates to be fixed by the Directors. Such dividends will accrue from 15th October, 1928. Whenever, in any fiscal year dividends of \$2.25 per share have been paid on the Preferred Shares and on the Class "A" and Class "B" Common Shares, any and all further dividends declared in such a year shall be declared and paid in equal amounts, share for share, on all the Preferred Shares and all the Class "A" and Class "B" Common Shares. The Preferred Shares are preferred as to assets and dividends and upon the liquidation or winding up of the Company the holders thereof are entitled to receive \$35 per share, plus accrued dividends, before any payment is made to or any of the assets of the Company are distributed among the holders of any other shares of the Company. The Preferred Shares carry no voting rights, except in respect of any modification or abrogation of the special rights attaching thereto and provided that the Company shall not voluntarily wind-up its business or liquidate without the consent of the holders of at least three-fourths of the issued and outstanding preferred shares. The holders of the Preferred Shares, however, are entitled to vote in the event of dividends on such shares being in arrears for a period of two years. Class "A" Common Shares and Class "B" Common Shares rank equally after the Preferred Shares, except as to voting privileges. Class "A" Common Shares carry no voting rights, except in respect of any modification or abrogation of the special rights attaching thereto. Class "B" Common Shares have full voting rights.

Transfer Agent: - - - - - MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY  
Registrar: - - - - - NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

### CAPITALIZATION

Preferred Stock, Par Value \$30 per share.	Authorized	To be issued
Class "A" (no par value)	28,000 shs.	28,000 shs.
Class "B" (no par value)	20,360 "	20,360 "
	7,140 "	7,140 "

The Company has no funded debt and no other securities senior to the Preferred Shares

### Company and Properties.

International Paints (Canada) Limited, incorporated 1928, has acquired all the undertakings and assets of International Paints (Canada) Limited, incorporated 1924, including all the issued shares of National Varnish Company of Canada, Limited, and has also acquired all the issued shares of The Holland Varnish Company Limited. The Company is one of a group of International Companies, the parent of which is International Paint & Compositions Company, Ltd., of London, England.

The group is one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of marine paints in the world. Last year it supplied about one-third of the world's requirements of ship and bottom paints, and large quantities of paints for industrial and domestic use.

The Holland Varnish Company has a factory at 6700 Park Avenue, Montreal, and has been doing a large business in varnish paints and enamels since 1910. In addition to this, the Company has its own plant at 189 Basin Street, Montreal. The object of the present financing is to provide funds for the acquisition of the undertaking and assets of International Paints (Canada) Limited, incorporated 1924, and of the shares of The Holland Varnish Company, Limited. It will also furnish the Company with working capital to take care of the steadily increasing demand for the products of the merged Companies.

Plans are now being prepared to enlarge the present plant of The Holland Varnish Company Limited, which the increasing volume of business makes necessary for additional facilities.

International Paints (Canada) Limited has the exclusive right to manufacture and distribute in the Dominion of Canada "Titane", "Ti-Two-Dopes" and aeroplane specialties. These materials are used extensively in Canada by all the leading operators and manufacturers of aircrafts.

International Paints (Canada) Limited, has also acquired all the trade marks, patents, formulae and secret processes of International Paint & Compositions Company, Ltd., for use in Canada and Newfoundland, under an agreement which provides that International Paints & Compositions Company, Ltd., shall have the right or option in the event of the liquidation of the Company to repurchase the same upon payment of the amount stipulated in the agreement.

### Assets:

According to statements prepared by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, as at September 30, 1928, the assets of the Companies to be merged, after giving effect to the present financing, were as follows:—

Current Assets:	
Accounts Receivable, investments, finished materials, raw materials, supplies, less reserves	\$371,330.64
Fixed Assets:	
Real estate, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment at depreciated value, trade marks and formulae	683,876.31
Total Assets	\$1,055,206.95
Current Liabilities:	
Bills and accounts payable and reserves for Federal and Provincial Taxes	75,206.95
Capital Stock and Surplus:	
Representing 28,000 shares Preferred stock, 20,860 shares Class "A" Common stock, and 7,140 shares Class "B" Common stock	980,000.00
Total Liabilities	\$1,055,206.95

PRICE: \$33.50 per share and accrued dividend.

(with each ten (10) shares of Preferred stock, there will be a bonus of 2½ shares Class "A" Common stock. Fractional shares will be adjusted at \$15.)

## Williams, Partridge & Rapley, Limited

Investment Bankers

THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Telephone: MARQUEE 918

The statements in this advertisement are not guaranteed but are based on information which we believe reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities

### Associated Gas and Electric System

To the Holders of  
5½% Convertible  
Gold Debentures,  
due Feb. 1, 1927:

The first \$10,000,000 principal amount of these debentures have been converted into Class A Stock and Common Stock of Associated Gas and Electric Company in accordance with the conversion provisions of the Indenture dated February 1, 1927.

The next \$5,000,000 principal amount surrendered for conversion will be converted on the basis of a unit of two shares of Class A Stock and one share of Common Stock for each \$115 principal amount of Debentures. The conversion price increases thereafter \$5 per unit for each additional \$5,000,000.

Debentures to be converted should be deposited with The New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, accompanied by all coupons maturing February 1, 1929, and subsequently. Accrued interest and dividends are to be adjusted so as to be continuous but not overlapping.

Associated Gas and Electric Company  
M. C. O'KEEFE,  
Secretary.  
Dated, October 20, 1928.



MAJOR W. H. LATIMER  
Who has become associated with the firm of H. R. Bain and Company, bond dealers of Toronto. Major Latimer, who is a member of the Ontario Bar, was formerly with the investment house of Murray and Company, Toronto.



### Impartial Analysis of Investment Lists

Any analysis of an investor's holdings must be impartial. In making analysis, we studiously avoid the tendency to suggest that an investor should sell some of his holdings and buy issues that we may be interested in.

If, therefore, you wish to get an impartial analysis of your security holdings, we will endeavour faithfully to give it to you, if you will send us your list.

### Cochran, Hay & Co.

Limited  
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto  
1 ST. CATHARINE ST. MEMBER, TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE  
HAMILTON LONDON KITCHENER WINDSOR

### Investment Securities

## CASSELS, SON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1871  
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE  
16 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

### Our November Investment Letter

analyzes the following Stocks:

Great West Saddlery Company Limited  
St. Regis Paper Company  
Canada Bread Company Limited

A copy mailed upon request

### S. R. Mackellar & Co.

Member Toronto Stock Exchange  
INVESTMENT SECURITIES  
21 Melinda Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 4426  
Branch Office: 55 Quebec Street, West, Guelph, Ontario

## Empire Timber Markets

Report of Imperial Economic Committee Reveals Amazing Facts—Canadian Opportunities Need Careful Cultivation

THE tenth Report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Timber contains some very constructive matter for Canadians.

The fact that only one-tenth of the 240 million dollars worth of timber imported into the United Kingdom comes from the Empire, also that 95 per cent of the softwoods and 70 per cent of the hardwoods are derived from foreign sources, and that in spite of the great potential wealth of hardwoods in the Empire, these timbers are imported into the United Kingdom in great variety from foreign countries, notably 672 million dollars worth, 99 per cent of oak, gives one food for thought—for investigation into the reason—Why?

The need for further research into the matter of finding suitable substitute "home grown" and overseas Empire timbers to take the place of imported timber is pointed out by the Committee, also the great need of public support through education, in the matter of demanding the home grown product.

The report emphasizes the fact that the timber users in the United Empire demand timber of definite dimension and quality. This means a careful study by the Empire exporters of what is required if this trade is desired. British Columbia is particularly mentioned in this connection.

Some of the recommendations made

by the Committee are of interest:

"Both 'home-grown' and overseas Empire timbers have to compete with well organized supplies from foreign sources. There must therefore be a supply regular and sufficient in quantity, suitable in quality, competitive in price, and backed by adequate propaganda. The Committee points out that to meet these conditions systematic work is necessary. The campaign must be planned with foresight and worked methodically and continuously over many years. The first objective is to press the sale of varieties of Empire timbers already partially known. The Committee therefore advocates a policy of restraint in regard to the number of new Empire timbers concurrently introduced on to the British market.

The Committee proposes that arrangements should be made to enable the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, where at present investigations of an Empire character are only occasional and subsidiary to its general programme, to undertake work on behalf of the Overseas Empire as part of its normal functions and recommends the attention of the Empire Marketing Board to the matter. It points out that the introduction of new Empire timbers in values and expense which compares with or without government aid must be prepared to take."

## Power Subsidiaries Unite

Amalgamation Proposed of Northern Canada Power and Northern Ontario L. & P.—New Company to Pay \$2 on Common

AN AMALGAMATION of Northern Canada Power Company Ltd., and Northern Ontario Light & Power Co. Ltd., has been agreed upon by the directors of the two companies, and will be placed before shareholders for their approval at a special general meeting to be held in Montreal on Monday, December 10, 1928. These companies are both subsidiaries of Canada Northern Power Corporation Ltd., which owns over 90 per cent of the outstanding Common Stock in each case, and as they both operate in the mining fields of Northern Ontario, the amalgamation has been arranged with a view to effecting economies in operation, permitting of improved service to customers of both companies, and allowing a free interchange of surplus power from one system to the other.

The amalgamation plan provides for the formation of a new company, the Northern Ontario Power Company Ltd., which is authorized capital of 25,000 shares, \$200 par of 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, and 500,000 shares of no par value Common Stock, and the exchange of securities of the new company for those of the amalgamating companies on the basis of one share of preferred for each preferred share held, and 2 shares of no par Common for each share of Common now held by stockholders of Northern Ontario Light & Power Company, and 2 shares of Common stock in the new Company for each 2 shares of Northern Canada Power stock outstanding.

The formation of directors, should the proposed scheme be ratified by shareholders, is to immediately inaugurate payment on the common stock of the new company on a \$2 a share basis. This will mean the common shareholders of the existing companies will be in receipt of the same dividend return as at present.

In sending out proxies for the special general meeting at which the shareholders of the two companies will be asked to ratify the terms of the proposed plan, president A. J. Nesbitt says:

"For some time past your directors have been considering the bringing about of the amalgamation of Northern Ontario Light & Power Co. Ltd., and Northern Canada Power Co. Ltd., with the view to effecting certain economies, permitting the free interchange of surplus power from one system to the other, and better service to our customers. After having studied the proposed amalgamation from all angles, the directors of both companies are unanimously of the opinion that the best interests of the shareholders will be served by their ratification of the Amalgamation Agreement enclosed herewith, which has been approved by the board of directors of both companies.

The Agreement sets out in detail the proposed capital structure of the amalgamated company, the conditions attaching to its preferred stock, its powers and by-laws.

It is the intention, if the proposed Agreement is ratified, to commence

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# DUNHAM HEATING

An open letter from the  
president of C. A. Dunham Co. Limited

OUR National business has become International. Under corporate powers vested in several companies, the latest of these is the C. A. Dunham Company, Ltd., of London, England.

There are at present more than eighty offices in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, and in addition thereto, there are several agencies in other parts of the World. This forms an active background to the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System.

### An Organization of Specialists

In each office there are from one to ten members—one or more of whom have engineering training, qualifying them to advise on the proper application of this new heating method.

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This is a brief picture of the merchandising and of the Dunham organization.

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### Its Value Has Been Proved

There is no mistake about the value of heating buildings with low temperature steam which may be varied to meet the needed output to balance the heat loss. Mr. Apple, Superintendent of the Barlum Tower,

Detroit, states that last season's cost of heating that forty-story building with this system, was \$8,262 per square foot of radiation. The season started September 12, 1927, and ended June 5, 1928; it was a green building and had all the usual handicaps of foreign matter to clean, which invariably attends the first year of any installation. Steam costs were \$1.00 per 1000 pounds.

Our own building heating costs dropped from \$8.00 the first season, to \$6.75 the second season's operation per square foot of radiation, and in each case this record was for the entire period between October 1st and May 31st using oil as the fuel.

Chicago apartment buildings show greater savings the second season than for the first, with a radiation operating cost per square foot as low as \$6.212 for the full heating period just passed using coal as fuel.

We have records on file of installations in and between Quebec, Canada, and Dallas, Texas; between Rhode Island and Oregon, each reflecting variations in fuel conditions and weather changes. Reports from every installation which was in operation during any portion of the winter, have been uniformly satisfactory and with fuel saving established beyond our most sanguine expectations.

### A Most Important Development

Our own engineers, who have been so closely identified with me in this development, admittedly agree that for useful results wherever artificial heat is needed, this system numbers with the most important developments of the present day.

A more statement that the Differential System provides installed and operated can accomplish the remarkable fuel saving claims, sounds bombastic without the evidence, but it is true—we have the evidence and the proof that the Dunham Differential System will save 25% (or more) of fuel over the standard vacuum return line system in general use today.



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**Mexico a Promising Customer**

(Continued from page 25)

There can be no doubt that Mexico's trade possibilities are on the increase. Distribution of lands has made it possible for the miserable peon who previously barely existed on six cents a day to become a responsible and educated citizen; thus creating actual welfare and practically building a new country with a new buying power.

Here is some of the data published recently showing the progress of Mexico; there is a great deal of it but it will be sufficient to skim two or three items: The Revenue of the country in 1927 was 280,237,177 pesos (roughly fifty cents per peso); the expenditure 272,163,198 pesos; leaving a favorable balance of some eight million pesos. The statistics report about 50,000 motor cars although in 1926 there were only 40,076; while to this has been added 5,479 passenger motor coaches and 7,999 motor lorries and vans. The trade figures too are interesting:

	1926	1927
Imports	381,263,040	346,387,272
Exports	699,753,935	627,484,981

An analysis of the trade figures will be made further on. It might be added here that the figures of the first few months of 1928 show an increase over those of 1927 for a similar period. Bank returns on Dec. 31, 1927, showed as follows: Stocks on hand—73,305,959 pesos; capital and reserves—301,446,799 pesos; loans and discounts—192,623,972 pesos; and deposits—182,182,851 pesos.

Statistics tell the tale. The trade volume for 1927 is slightly lower but the decrease is negligible. It is noticeable however that the export figures of both years approximately double those of the imports during the same period assuring a good balance of trade and firm credit. Mexicans do not head world bankruptcy lists. When only five or six per cent. of the country's potentiality is being exploited it is readily seen that Mexico is well on the way to general development.

Regarding those trade figures: Canada showed a balance in her favor exporting to Mexico 4,790,232 (pesos) and importing \$65,061. The volume fell off from the previous year by about one million dollars. There is room for improvement here. While Mexico produces and is capable of producing the greater proportion of her commodities she needs many of the goods which we create. That increase in motor traffic seems to suggest one market. A recent advertisement calls for tenders to supply 320 showcases to the Mexican Trade Department. But returning to our figures:

Of the four greater trading nations, Germany and France showed increased trade volumes in 1927 as against 1926. Great Britain and United States fell off considerably; the latter many millions. While the increase of France was little—about two million pesos—that of Germany is considerable. Here are the German figures:

	1926	1927
Germany purchased	31,457,935	63,636,243
Germany sold	28,075,710	29,483,429

Germany seemingly is showing great interest in Mexican markets having increased her purchases over one hundred per cent. Mexico is a rapidly developing country; she is honestly trying to improve; foreign industries are well protected; she is earnestly engaged in trade; and particularly interested in trade with Canada. The difference between the two climates is sufficient to make this desirable.

As to the political situation: Mexico is rapidly settling down. Following the assassination of General Obregon, Calles resumed the governmental reins and has promised that full justice shall be done; that the programme of social reform shall not suffer; and that foreign engagements shall be faithfully carried out. Emilio Portez Gil, firm devotee of the Obregon-Calles policy has since been elected temporary president to retain office until Feb. 5, 1930. When he takes office on December 1st, he will fully carry out the parties policy.

A short resume of the Mexican as an individual seems in order here. The larger proportion are Indians and half-breeds. By nature they are hard working; studiously thoughtful; and artistic of temperament. They are infinitely proud of their country for which they have fought. As standards of education improve they are quite on a par with us in matters of progress.

The country itself is worth studying even if only from books. Any album of Mexico will demonstrate the tasteful and artistic manner in

which their parks and public buildings are arranged. So beautiful is their artistry that nowhere in Europe, go where you will, are you likely to find anything finer or more appealing. In Mexico City there is in building a National Theatre which should be finished at the end of the present year. From recent available pictures it is a marvel of architecture and decoration. In the streets of Mexico run electric cars, not merely as good as ours, but roomier and with larger windows, the latter made necessary by the milder climate.

Now that the general art and education is not limited to a few, Mexican educational standards are becoming a distinct challenge to our own. Senor Fernandez, previously mentioned, is in himself a splendid example of the grace and culture instilled into a race hitherto wrongly considered idlers and bandits.

There have been revolutions because no other methods were possible; and Mexico is now handling her social reconstruction in a remarkably systematic manner. Such is the country which we have in prospect. It seems that Canada should learn to know it better, and consequently correctly.

**Valuable Trade Index  
Issued by Vancouver**

THE Industrial Department of the Vancouver Board of Trade has shown commendable enterprise by the compilation and publication of a "Manufacturers' directory and commodity index of Greater Vancouver, the lower mainland of British Columbia, and the Province of British Columbia." This first edition contains 120 pages, and has the names of the principal British Columbia companies, arranged both alphabetically as to companies and as to industries. This information is preceded by a great deal of statistics as to Vancouver and the Province, both as to trade, manufacture, output of the chief industries and the prospects. The advertising slogan, and at the same time the situation, which bears within the greatest promise for the development of the Pacific Province, is contained in the four words which are prominently displayed on the title cover of the book: "Where East Meets West."

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Do You  
Know Your  
Market?

**... should salesmen be explorers?**

An editorial by

W. C. Dunlap, Vice President in Charge of Sales,  
The American Multigraph Sales Company.

For many years the watchword in selling has been "new business." Salesmen have been urged to find new customers, new markets, new outlets. Sales organizations have been enlarged so that every alley and byway could be combed for the new prospect. With an eye on "volume," the need for new names on the prospect list was considered imperative. Then executives began to observe that volume and profit did not always go together. Accepted principles of distribution and established sales techniques received a new and searching scrutiny. In the light of close and thorough market analysis, ideas about selling have recently been undergoing a radical revision. The new conception of effective, economical salesmanship is concentration on preferred markets from which sales can be gathered without an extravagant expenditure of time and effort. Cultivation has replaced exploration.

Our own experience with selective selling has amply confirmed the view that it offers a key to the

situation described by that oft-heard phrase, "profitless prosperity."

Our cost of selling has been reduced; our net profit has been increased; the average earnings of our salesmen have grown; collections are improved; and volume, instead of shrinking, has expanded so that recently monthly sales have been the largest in our company's history.

The two important factors in this progress have been (1) a new and more careful system of market analysis, and (2) a new development in Multigraph equipment which makes it easy to direct sales effort promptly and economically toward those markets which analysis shows should yield best results.

There is in our experience and in that of some of our customers a store of business information which has not yet been given general publication. I shall be glad to discuss these facts with any executive who is interested. Please address your letter to W. C. Dunlap, 1842 E. 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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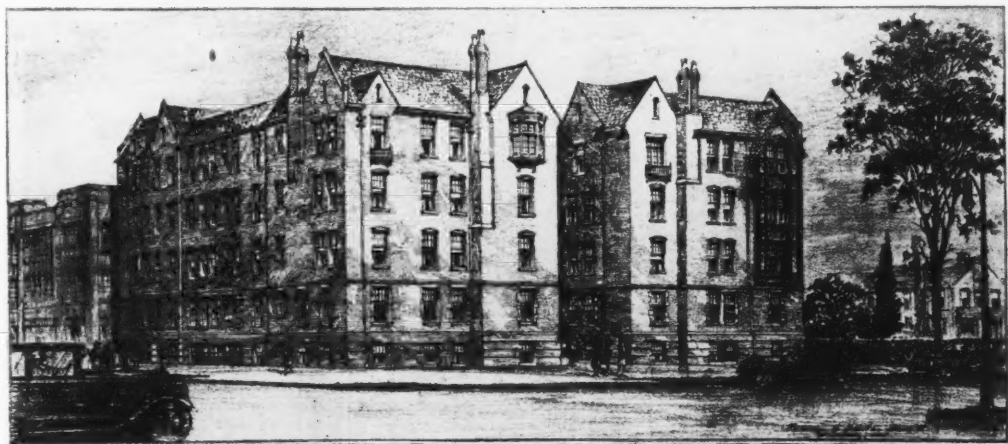
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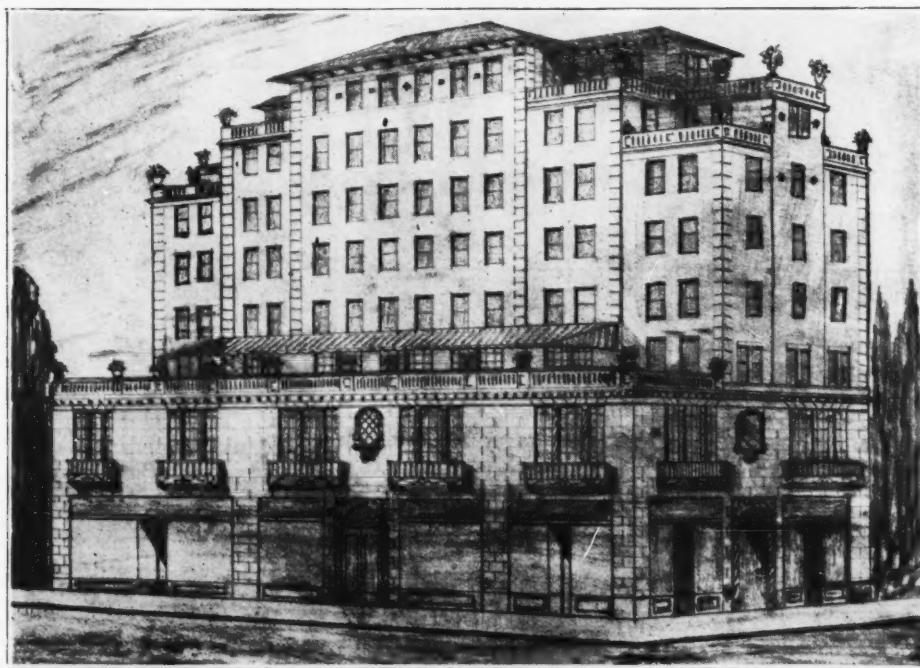
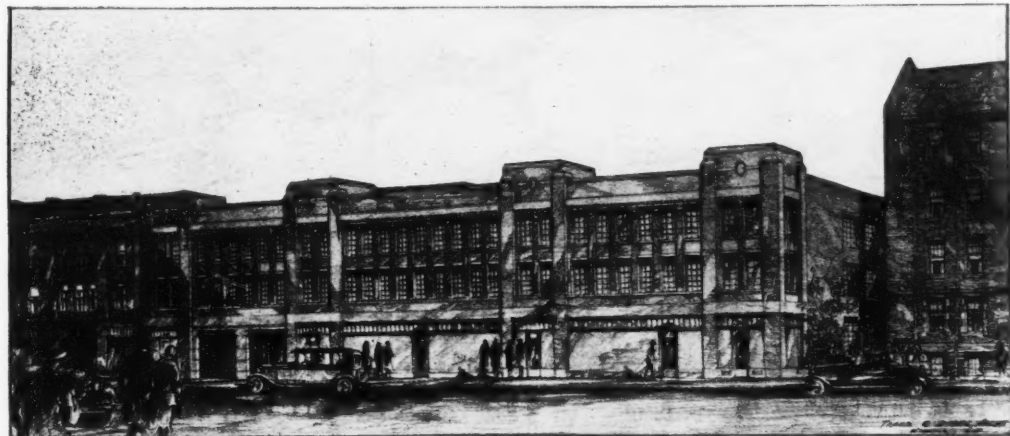
Above—The Royal Windsor Apartment Building, in Windsor, Ontario, now occupied, is the finest in Ontario, both in construction and equipment. Right—The Royal Windsor Ramp Garage, adjoining the Royal Windsor Apartment Building, is marked by many ultra-modern improvements in garage construction. Both built by Butler.



Above—The beautiful new Genosha Hotel, an important indication of the growth of the City of Oshawa, is still another example of the high class construction methods of the Butler Company. Right—The Hennepin Hotel when completed, will, with its fine appearance and utility, add much to the city of Niagara Falls, Ontario. Another Butler contract.



Above—The new Queen's Park Plaza Apartment Hotel, being built by the J. W. Butler Company, Limited. A striking addition to the list of Toronto's outstanding buildings.



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Gatineau Power Company	5% 1956	97.25	5.18%
Manitoba Power Co., Limited	5 1/2% 1951	102.50	5.25%
Montreal Island Power Company	5 1/2% 1957	101.00	5.40%
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.	5% 1955	101.50	4.90%

### Industrial

Alexander Building Corporation	6% 1947	100.00	6.00%
Cdn. Power & Paper Investments	5% 1958	100.00	5.00%
Queen's Hotel Company	6% 1947	101.50	5.90%
Reliance Grain Company	6% 1948	102.50	5.85%

### Preferred Stocks

Power Corporation of Canada	6% Pref.	102.00	5.85%
Foreign Power Securities Corp.	6% "	97.00	6.20%
McColl-Fontenac Oil Company	6% "	Market	6.45%
Reliance Grain Co., Limited	6 1/2% "	99.00	6.50%
Windsor Hotel, Limited	6 1/2% "	96.00	6.85%
General Steel Wares	7% "	101.50	6.90%

### Common Stocks

British Columbia Power Corporation Limited  
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Nation Than Any Boom—Tight Money Said to be  
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WITH harvesting completed, or nearing completion throughout the country, the farmers are engaged in fall ploughing and in the preparation of the land for the crop of 1929. The Canadian wheat crop as a whole has been the largest on record, amounting to about 575 million bushels.

An average of the crop estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Manitoba Free Press, and the North West Grain Dealers' Association indicates that crops of the three prairie provinces will amount to 540 million bushels of wheat, 315 million bushels of oats, 115 million bushels of barley, 15 million bushels of rye, and 4 million bushels of flax. Although August frost damaged the wheat in Saskatchewan and Alberta to a substantial degree, preliminary statistics indicate that wheat will grade much better than in 1927-28 and that protein content will be exceptionally high. The early harvest has permitted rapid movement of the wheat toward the seaboard and some congestion is reported at the terminals. Even though prices should remain somewhat lower than last year, says The Royal Bank of Canada in its current monthly letter, the price factor will be largely offset by the large size and good quality of the crop.

In the other provinces the season has been normally satisfactory for agriculture. In British Columbia, the apple crop has been heavy and though the price of apples is lower than in 1927 the fruit growers are expecting a profitable return. The October movement of apples from Vancouver to the United Kingdom and to the Continent is likely to establish a new record.

In Ontario and Quebec, crops have proved more satisfactory than was first anticipated. A late spring retarded farm work, but exceptionally favourable weather during the summer improved conditions substantially. Reports from the Maritime Provinces indicate that the potato yield will be above the average, in spite of the blight which appeared in Prince Edward Island. Apples are of good quality, but in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia a smaller crop than last year is anticipated.

In the first eight months of 1928, the amount of iron and steel produced in Canada exceeded the amount produced during the same months of 1927 by more than 30 per cent; the newsprint production of 1928 exceeded that of 1927 by 15 per cent; that of automobiles by 20 per cent; and that of flour, by 16 per cent. The amount of energy generated in Canada for Canadian use in 1928 exceeded the amount generated in these same months of 1927 by 19 per cent. Canadian manufacturing

activity has been at a much higher level in 1928 than during 1927, and 1927 was a year of record-breaking activity.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' "Preliminary Report of Mineral Production of Canada for the Six Months ending June 30, 1928" shows that the value of minerals produced in this period was \$105,600,000 compared with \$99,000,000 in the same months of 1927. The greatest gain was shown in copper, of which the total production amounted to 93,000,000 pounds, compared with 73,000,000 pounds. The value of gold production increased from \$17,800,000 to \$18,700,000 and the quantity and value of nickel production increased by about one-third. The total increase in the value of the metals amounted to \$6,500,000.

The exports of lumber from British Columbia for the first six months of 1928 are 30,000,000 feet ahead of 1927. The following comparative statistics show that there have been large increases in the sales to the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Canada, to Japan, and to the United Kingdom, and a rather sharp decrease in the amount exported to Australia. Increase in recent sales to Australia, however, give promise that the full year's exports to this market will make a more favourable showing.

Lumber exports from British Columbia:

	1928	1927
South Africa	7,757,565	3,100,302
Australia	11,853,377	28,532,946
China	9,271,438	1,282,230
Egypt	1,149,573	.....
Japan	97,136,471	71,589,648
India	283,000	3,395,071
Mexico	222,199	.....
New Zealand	4,393,057	5,084,362
South America	1,307,140	242,990
So. Sea Islands	1,472,940	801,411
U. K. & Contin't	36,021,917	18,788,398
West Indies	3,772,659	8,985,938
Atlantic U.S.A.	151,887,394	147,124,976
California	16,087,216	28,013,016
Atlantic Canada	38,273,740	31,485,134
Hawaii	56,681	686,539
Pan. Canal Zone	514,501	678,612
Philippines	.....	1,047,775
Unclassified	.....	293,984

Total ft. b.m. 381,460,868 351,132,327

With agriculture prosperous, manufacturing plants active, building construction achieving new records in all parts of the country, and mines producing increasing quantities of ore, it is not surprising that the employment index for each month in 1928 should be well above the level of the corresponding month of any previous year. Import and export statistics reveal a large volume of trade and all indices of Canadian business conditions show that the country is enjoying a sound prosperity.

## Alberta's Sugar Ambitions

(Continued from page 31)

acre according to the weight of the crop.

It can readily be appreciated that workers can make a comfortable little stake in a year. Immigrant families without capital will often contract to do the full work on about fifty acres of beets at the outset. They do not remain workers long, as a rule, however, the process proving one of the most effective and rapid means of attaining farm ownership and achieving assimilation. Capital in the first year is saved and in the following year the family is in a position to rent an area of land for growing beets, often on a half share basis. In the third or fourth years they are able to make the first payment on a farm of their own. Many hard-working families have come to the Alberta beet-growing area purely with the idea of establishing themselves there through labor in the beet fields and United States' experience, of a consistent movement from worker to renter to farm owner, is repeating itself in Alberta.

The national view of this industry is in envisaging the possibility of its expansion and the effects of this. The industry to date has been so successful and its future appears so promising that farmers in other sections are anxious to engage in the industry and at least one new factory in Southern Alberta is already definitely planned. The territory has, in fact, ambitions towards becoming the domestic producer of sugar for all Western Canada, or at least the Prairie Provinces. The Prairie Provinces import sugar to the extent of about \$10,000,000 a year, this constituting their third largest item of import. Sugar consumption in Alberta is over 40,000,000 pounds annually, in Saskatchewan 50,000,000 pounds, in Manitoba 45,000,000 pounds, and in British Columbia 35,000,000 pounds, a total for Western Canada of 170,000,000 pounds.

This domestic consumption alone would keep in operation eight such factories as that at present operating at Raymond, and in fact operators

there vision a time when a chain of plants will stretch in Southern Alberta from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the international boundary. The irrigated lands in the territory, it is stated, could support eight or ten such factories with a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets per day. To provide sugar for the entire western population would mean the utilization of about 100,000 acres of irrigated land which would employ the energies of 8,000 to 10,000 farmers and provide farm labor for from 6,000 to 8,000 men.

But Alberta is apparently not going to have it all its own way. The success of beet growing there has generated ambitions in other sections of Western Canada. Manitoba in the past couple of years has gone into experimentation in a very thorough way with the result that it has everything in readiness for the launching of an industry which seems assured for the near future. There would also seem to be likelihood of the establishment of an industry shortly in British Columbia, there having been a movement on foot to this end for some time.

Altogether the movement in Western Canada toward sugar beet growing, springing largely out of Alberta's successful enterprise, is one which must be taken into account today in looking into and estimating the future. In the general situation existing it would appear to have everything to commend it. It furnishes the finest possible combination of interdependent agricultural and industrial activities. Western Canada's desire to provide its own sugar is a perfectly natural one. In addition beet growing will contribute to the promotion of the territory's livestock industry, an activity second in importance only to cereal production. It will be an effective colonization agency, making for rapid and thorough assimilation, and bring in its wake closer settlement and more intensive farm activity.

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